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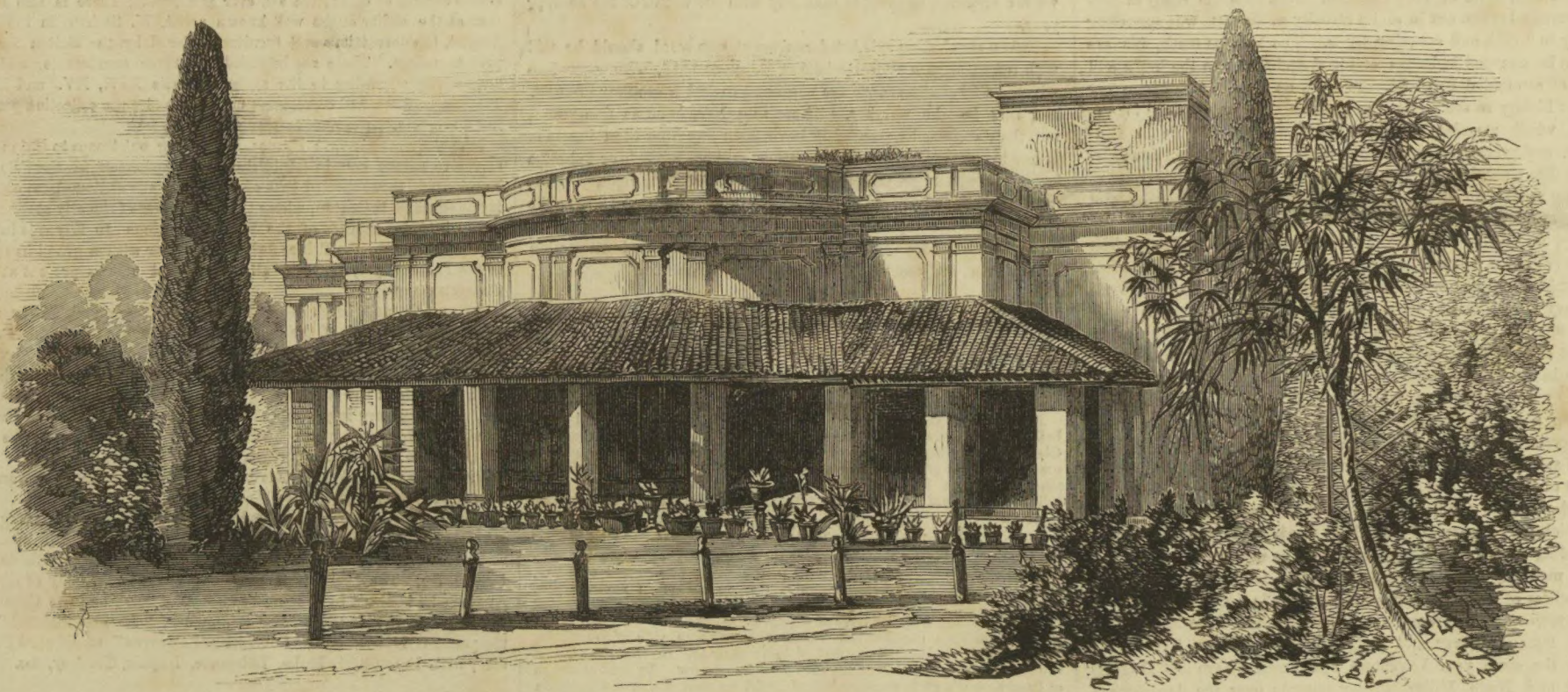
[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE PAST YEAR.

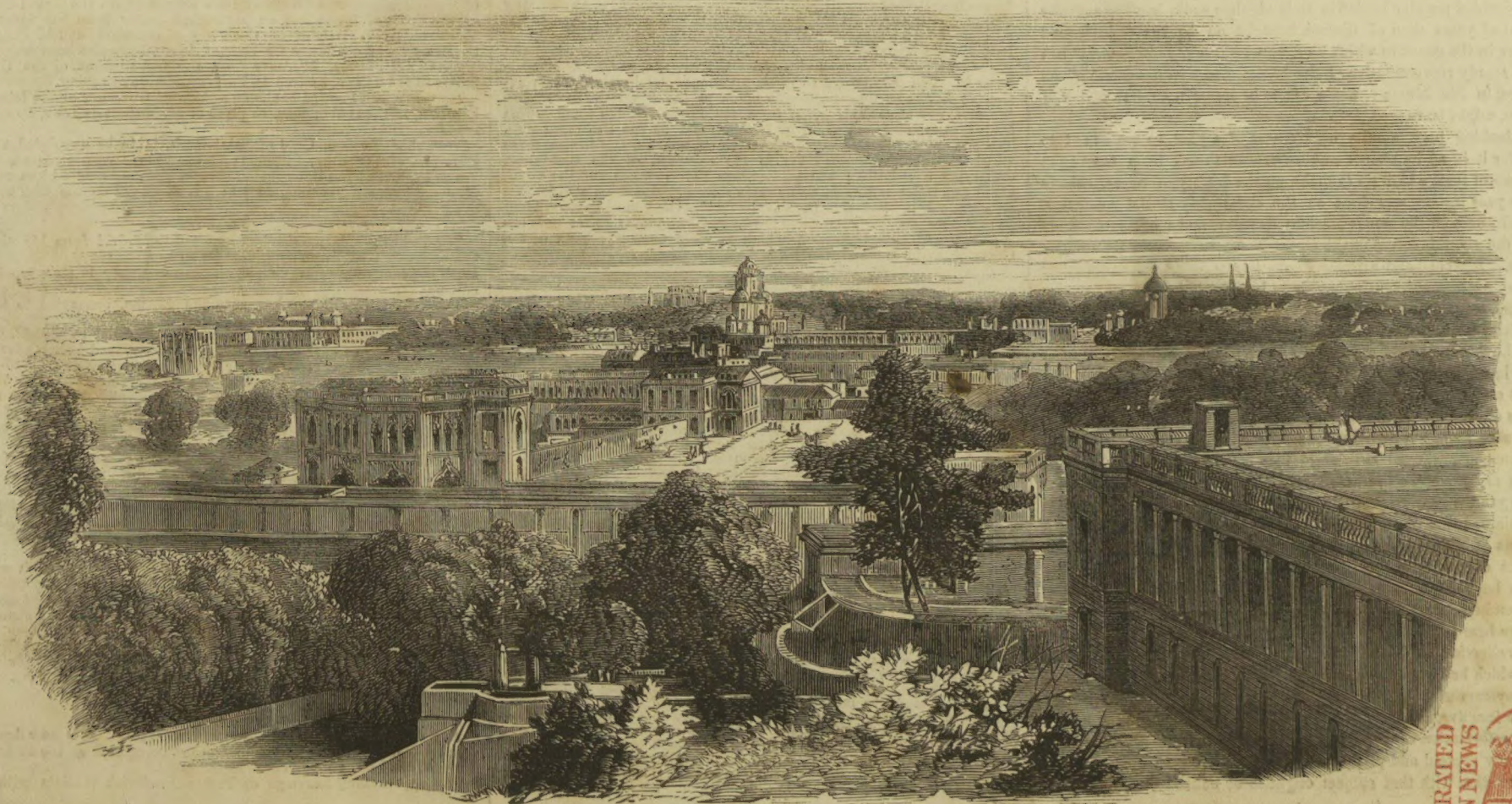
If one had been called upon, on the 1st of January, 1857, to prophesy as to the events which should characterise the year, and if we had been guided, as all soothsayers and seers are, by symptoms and indications, we should probably have declared that

the most remarkable circumstance likely to occur was the advent of the promised comet. Although we had on our hands the actuality of the Persian war, and the imminence of hostilities with China, yet these far-distant barbarian contests have not hitherto taken rank in our estimation as wars properly so called; and, despite of these, England held the opinion that the year after peace

was proclaimed in Europe was of necessity to be tranquil and prosperous. We were to get rid of millions of taxation, and subside into our normal condition of shopkeeping. It was to be a quiet-going, money-getting year; and the most agitating of our topics were to be a little extension of the franchise, the bettering of our sewerage, or perhaps (we were not too sanguine about this)



LUCKNOW.—THE TOWN HOUSE OF CAPTAIN F. HAYES, M.A.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



LUCKNOW.—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE OBSERVATORY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



we were to attain to a plan for the purification of the Thames. We were, in fact, to live through twelve months of gentle dulness, relieved only by the Exhibition of Art-Treasures at Manchester, and the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace. There was no cloud on the political horizon at the beginning of the year; our social condition was that of a united people; there was prosperity in our manufacturing districts; and, strangest of all, there was no agricultural distress—among landlords and farmers. Even Ireland was tranquil, and absolutely becoming thrifty and rich. Our trade generally showed a large increase; Consols were high; and a Chartist leader was derisively hissed when he attempted to hold an open-air meeting having for its object the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes. Such was the prospect of the coming year. Let us turn to the retrospect.

The stillness in the land was first broken by the defeat of the Ministry on the policy adopted in the affair of the dispute with China; and the country was suddenly immersed in the bustle and heat of a general election. It was, however, on the whole, a very lamb-like business. The old party watchwords served no longer for gathering cries; and the question was merely whether or not the Premiership should continue to be held by the only statesman who had of late evinced any readiness to accept that eminence; and, the issue being thus narrowed, the election was perhaps the least exciting on record. A triumphant Ministerial majority was content to leave the settlement of the Chinese question in the hands of the Government; and the country, which only considered the matter from a tea-table point of view, finding that there was no material difference in grocers' prices, was equally satisfied. And so the new Parliament set about its duties with an easy air; for, as the reform of our representative system was postponed for a year, the most notable subjects for consideration were the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts as connected with questions of wills and divorce, the admission of the Jews to Parliament, and the dotation of the Princess Royal on her marriage with a Prince of Prussia. A fortnight had not elapsed when intelligence was received from India that a spirit of disaffection had appeared in the Bengal army. The news did not cause much concern in this country, as it was supposed that the tranquillity of our Eastern empire would be easily restored; and the reassuring tone of the Government was accepted with little or no hesitation. Even then the sepoy mutiny had actually broken out in all its atrocity at Meerut, was spreading rapidly to Delhi, and covering Oude. The hideous truth was ere long to be stamped in letters of blood and flame on the brain and heart of astounded England. There is no need to recall here any of that history so sad and yet so glorious. The results are for the future, which promises an entire Governmental change in Hindostan, and probably a new epoch in the social and religious system of that stronghold of Paganism. Nor is there greater need of dwelling upon the rise, progress, and happily it can now be said decline and fall, of that commercial storm that swept over the country, and before which so many a factitious and hollow trading firms went down, but which, like other tempests, cleared off the foul and noxious vapours which had unknowingly penetrated into our monetary atmosphere. In the history of that momentous crisis two things will not be forgotten—namely, the courageous and able conduct of the Directors of the Bank of England, and the watchfulness in the first instance, and then the readiness and tact, displayed by the Government when they took the important step of violating a law the action of which on our monetary system at that moment was nothing less than strangulation.

And still beneath the surging of these mighty events the undercurrent of our social and physical life rolled on. Apart from the melancholy list of the names of those who have died to save India, and which are too much of household words in England to require chronicling now, death has been at work as usual during the past twelve months. The last of the numerous family of George III., the Duchess of Gloucester, has passed away in a ripe old age. A Churchman somewhat famous in his day, Bishop Blomfield, and an equally famous lawyer and Judge, Baron Alderson, have gone. Within the same year Literature and Science have lost Douglas Jerrold and Hugh Miller, Poetry mourns over the departure of Béranger, and Art over that of Delaroche. Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance—who, next to O'Connell, was perhaps the most decided popular leader in Ireland—has sunk, less beneath the weight of years than of disease brought on by his disinterested labours in the cause to which he devoted himself. Parliament has lost a sturdy representative of the people, and commerce one of its princes, in Mr. Muntz; while others of lesser note, but still well known, might be named.

In looking back at the occurrences of a year we are bound to consider it in all its phases, and we cannot shrink from facing the unpleasant facts which go to make up the history of crime. Early in the year justice was done on the elaborately skillful robbers of the gold-dust on the South-Eastern Railway, and on Leopold Redpath, the gigantic forger of the Great Northern Railway Company's shares. A second and a minor Paul—he was only a parish defaulter and not a great banker, although in his way he was an extensive criminal—was detected and punished. James Sadleir was formally expelled from the House of Commons for his doings in connection with the Tipperary Bank; and the peccant Directors of the British Bank have been formally indicted, and only wait their trial. The names of Seward and Anderson will go down to posterity in the annals of forgery as masters in their base vocation; while most prominent among a number, too large not to make one shudder, of convicted and alleged murderers stand the names of Thomas Bacon and Madeline Smith. In closing a retrospect of the horrors of the year, a passing word may be given at the strange and still unexplained case of the mutilated remains of a man found on a buttress of Waterloo-bridge—a mystery of London truly, and significant especially in this respect, that the inquiry into the identity of the body brought to light the startling fact that in this great city numbers of persons daily or weekly, at least, disappear silently, and are heard of no more! At the same time that we shrink from the recollection of the evil that has been rife about us during the year which has passed, we can turn with satisfaction to a review of the movements of philanthropy and benevolence, which have been neither inactive, nor, it is to be hoped, unfruitful. The great question of the reformation of criminals, especially of youthful offenders, has been duly pressed and promoted by its increasing supporters; and in connection with that subject ought to be noticed the meeting of

the Educational Conference, which is in itself a striking sign of the times. But still more remarkable was the assembling of that Congress of the best and wisest men of our day which had for its object the foundation of a Social Science Association—its purpose being to investigate, examine, and trace to their sources all social evils, with a view to their correction at their very roots. Another great educational institute has been established, by the opening of the South Kensington Museum; and let it not be forgotten that the noblest public reading-room in the world—that at the British Museum—was made available in 1857. We have already glanced at the tribute which was paid to art by the well-organised and well-carried-out scheme of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, and the homage done to music by the great Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace. Two stupendous attempts at scientific and engineering achievement have been made at the laying down of the cable of the Atlantic Telegraph, and the completion and launch of the *Leviathan* steam-ship; and, if both these undertakings have been subjected to temporary failure, no one doubts but that skill and perseverance will not be lacking for their final accomplishment. If, for a moment, we look beyond the confines of our own country, we shall find that in Europe there has been little of striking importance to dwell upon. The meeting of the Emperors of France, Russia, and Austria, the illness of the King of Prussia, the birth of an heir to the throne of Spain, and the continued unsettlement of the Danubian Principalities are the main features of the year; while the inauguration of a new President in the person of Mr. Buchanan is, except the commercial panic, the most noteworthy occurrence in America. Upon the whole, then, we would say that the great interest of the year has centred on England, on her trials and her struggles; and now that we look back on all that has occurred, while we wonder at the depth and strength of the difficulties with which we have had to contend, we cannot resist a feeling of satisfaction and pride when we see that the innate robustness of our political, commercial, and even of our social system has enabled us to weather storms beneath which many a nation whose institutions are based on a less stable foundation would have bent, if not fallen. Happily, we still stand erect, and, gathering vigour from the purifying and curative process through which we have passed, we are prepared to grapple manfully with the events of the coming year.

Before concluding this brief retrospect, one word should be said with reference to a characteristic of the year 1857, with regard to which, as Englishmen, we are supposed to feel a peculiar interest, and that is—the weather. There may have been as fine years; but there cannot by possibility have been any finer than the last. It has been a year of glorious weather, without a break or a change but what was appropriate and beneficial. Grain, fruit, flowers, foliage, all have been abundant and magnificent, and it is to be doubted whether any of the present generation ever witnessed so many delightful days in one year as in 1857. A proud distinction for the year, and one which ought to be remembered.

VIEWS IN LUCKNOW.

THE news from the capital of the territory of Oude will be found at page 18. We engrave upon the preceding page a general View of the City, and the Town House of Captain F. Hayes, M.A., who acted as English Resident during the absence of Sir James Outram.

Lucknow is represented as displaying a varied, lively, and even brilliant prospect, when viewed from an elevated position, as the Observatory, whence one of the accompanying Views was photographed. Lucknow may be regarded as entitled to an honourable distinction among Indian cities, in possessing an observatory. The following general view of the city is from the *Bombay Times*, just received:—

Perhaps it may help to give the reader a somewhat definite idea of the position and operations of our forces if we describe the locality with reference to the map of Delhi, with which every one is now familiar, and to which that of Lucknow exhibits some points of resemblance. As Delhi is bounded on one side by the Jumna, so Lucknow is bounded by the Goomtee; and the wall of Delhi is represented sufficiently for our purpose by a canal which skirts the opposite side of Lucknow. The palace at Delhi and the fort of Salimghur are in the position of the Residency and the Motee Bawan at Lucknow. In that division of Lucknow which is represented at Delhi by that which lies between the Palace and the Jumna Musjid on one side, and the Delhi, Turco-man, and Ajmere gates on the other, are a number of extensive buildings, occupying, probably, large walled inclosures—the Sekunderbagh, Motee Mahal, the barracks, mess-house, &c. Opposite these, on the other side of the canal, are the Dilkoosha Park and Palace, and La Martinière, a large school for Christian children, maintained on funds bequeathed by General Claude Martine. This school is situated at the junction of the canal above mentioned with the Goomtee, and the Dilkoosha adjoins it. The Alumbagh, so often mentioned lately, stands in relation to Lucknow topographically much as the Flagstaff Tower does to Delhi, and about two miles from the bridge over the canal which leads into the city, and which at Delhi would be the Cashmere gate. The Residency lies due north from the Alumbagh, and the positions which we have mentioned are to the eastward of the Residency, occupying a suburban district between the Goomtee and the canal, about two miles in length, and varying in breadth from a mile to a mile and a half. Sekunderbagh is the furthest and most eastward end from the Residency. Then come the barracks and mess-house, then the Motee Mahal (Pearl Palace), which is close upon the bank of the Goomtee, and a few hundred yards from the Residency.

CHARLES MACKAY IN NEW YORK.—(From the *Albion*, Dec. 12.)—On Monday and Thursday of the present week Dr. Mackay completed the series of his lectures by one upon English Song, and one mainly upon Scottish. So much has this method of communing with the public been a fashion of late years that we have become more critical as regards our lecturers than we are with our preachers; and we are happy to say that our English adventurer in this line has come bravely through the ordeal. Though his subjects are not new, he invests them with considerable freshness, and by no means follows tamely or blindly in the footsteps of predecessors in the same walk. This is conspicuous when he comes to treat of Moore, towards the end of the closing discourse. He denies to that popular songster the essence of nationality inherent in some of the sister-island bards. To Charles Lever and Samuel Lover, among Irishmen, he gives pre-eminence for that particular quality. The original poems with which the Doctor has brought each lecture to an end have in every instance caused a decided sensation. On Monday evening next he will terminate his graceful and instructive contributions to the public entertainment by reciting an unpublished composition in blank verse.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY.—We have much pleasure in learning that his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon has transmitted to the Committee of Council on Education a very interesting specimen of Gobelin tapestry, the subject being "Arria presenting the Dagger to her husband, Pétus, after having stabbed herself." This piece of work was commenced under Louis XVI., was completed during the period of the Republic, and received its border in the early days of the first Empire. It was given, on his marriage in 1807, to Jerome, King of Westphalia, by the Emperor, his brother. Prince Jerome has just given it to his son, Prince Napoleon, in order that it might be presented to the Museum of Art at South Kensington, as some proof of the interest which they both took in that establishment. Viewed for its money worth, this specimen must have been valued at above £2000; but, looking to the curious facts of its history, it is of far higher value as an evidence of the friendly relations which have sprung up between the two countries, not merely in politics but in the promotion of the arts.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE approach of the *Jour de l'an* finds Paris already under arms to receive it with all due honour, as far as the general public is concerned. The shops never looked more brilliant; many of the public functionaries are opening their salons; the Court has some splendid fêtes—fancy balls are spoken of among others in contemplation; the theatres are rehearsing and producing a large number of attractive pieces; and the Opera and other masked and charity balls are carried on with the utmost vigour. But the mildness of the season has detained people in the country unusually long this year; and in many of the principal châteaux are still being given hunting and shooting parties, balls, and private theatricals, which seem, this season, to be the favourite amusement. The Princesses de Monaco and de Beauveau, the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Courval, the Marquise de Talhouet, &c., have been particularly remarkable for the splendour of their hospitality.

In Paris there are not, as yet, many private houses open. In that of M. E. de Girardin, whose political articles and theatrical pieces excite almost equal attention, are about to take place some representations of, it is said, a little comedy written by the host, called "Le Malheur d'être Belle," in which Madame de Girardin proposes to appear.

The question in the Council of State held at the Tuileries respecting the agricultural insurances was at once settled in the negative, only three, out of about fifty voters, declaring in its favour; and the matter—which excited what seems a very undue amount of interest—now appears finally put an end to. One difficulty, which must always have been evident, could not be got over: it was clear that either the insurances must be made obligatory—which would have been a singularly arbitrary measure—or it must have been left optional with agriculturists to insure or not—in which case there is no sort of doubt that so very small a number would have voluntarily charged themselves with this expense, that the thing would be a mere farce, that would not pay for the cost attending it.

The Emperor has had another hunting party at Rambouillet, attended by the new-made Prince de la Moskowa, in his character of Grand Veneur. His Majesty goes to visit, at the Maison Frascati, on the Boulevards, the magnificent set of furniture about to be dispatched to the Viceroy of Egypt, which contains some of the most perfect chef-d'œuvres of decorative art ever produced. There is also to be seen at the atelier of the well-known artist, M. Séchan, in the Rue Turgot, the decorations and furniture ordered by the Sultan for his private palace. These are intended for three apartments, and are respectively according to the styles of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. Taste, splendour, and correctness unite to render the collection perfect in all respects.

It appears certain that France, in sending out troops to China, resolves to secure certain establishments for herself in the Celestial Empire, and it is reported that one of those she contemplates obtaining is situated in Canton, where the Jesuits were formerly stationed.

The intended journey of the Prince Napoleon to Egypt is indefinitely postponed: the Prince finishes the year with a grand banquet at the Palais Royal, given to all the General officers present at the Crimean campaign.

Among the new batch of senators figure M. Leroy de St. Arnaud, brother, we believe, of the late Marshal; the Vice-Admiral Baron Grivel, celebrated for his gallant conduct in the wars of the Empire; and M. Hubert Delisle, late Governor of the Isle of Réunion.

The reports of the condition of Mlle. Rachel are again most alarming, the temporary improvement in her health produced by the treatment of an ignorant quack having entirely given way before the advances of the fatal malady, which can have but one conclusion. The death of the artist, Achille Deverin, brother to the more celebrated Eugène, is much regretted.

The composer Flotow has arrived in Paris, and is superintending the rehearsal of his new opera, "Martha," which is to be magnificently represented at the Italiens by Mario, Graziani, Mademoiselle de St. Urbain, &c. The Français is preparing the new comedy of Emile Augier—he is about to be named to the Académie; and the Gymnase is getting ready, for the middle of January, "Le Fils Naturel," by the younger Dumas, and "Les Lionnes Pauvres" of Edward Fournier, with Rose Chéri, Mlle. Delaporte, Dupuis, Geoffroy, &c.

The French Senate has been convoked for the 18th of January. Marshal Pelissier will act as Vice-President.

The Emperor received, on Sunday, the Ambassador of the Elector of Hesse, charged with presenting the Emperor with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Hesse and an autograph letter from his Sovereign. Von Scheele, ex-Minister of the King of Denmark, and M. Balcarce, the new Chargé d'Affaires for Buenos Ayres, have also been presented.

M. Caroll Spence, Minister from the Government of the United States to the Sultan, arrived in Paris on Monday evening.

Rear-Admiral Pénard has been appointed Governor of the Island of Réunion, in the Indian Seas, in place of M. Hubert de Lisle, appointed Senator.

The Abbé Faudon, Curé of Saint-Roch, is to be appointed to the Bishopric of Versailles, in place of Monseigneur Gros, deceased.

The council of the Bank of France on Tuesday reduced the rate of discount from six per cent, at which it was fixed on the 17th ult., to five per cent.

SPAIN.

The Duke de Montpensier had returned to Madrid from his visit to the monastery of St. Yuste, famous as the residence of Charles V. With the exception of the chapel, all the monastery is slated to be in ruins.

The Infante Don Henry has, says the *Espana*, consented to solicit permission to return to Spain.

Lord Howden, the English Minister, has returned to Madrid.

All the fractions of the Opposition have determined to bring forward M. Bravo Murillo as candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, in opposition to the candidate of the Government, whoever he may be. It is said that, if the Government should be defeated in this election, it means to bring forward a formal vote of confidence, in order to ascertain, without any manner of doubt, the sentiments of the Chamber towards it.

The Minister of Finance, in a circular to the governors of provinces, had informed them that the amount of the land tax for the next year is fixed at 350,000,000 reals.

The *Gazette* announces that on the 25th ult. telegraphic stations were to be opened to the public at Cadiz, Almeida, Leon, Ciudad Real, and Reus, and that on January 1 the international lines of telegraph would also be opened to the public.

The *Espana* complains of the extraordinary audacity with which smuggling is carried on in Upper Aragon. Smugglers, it says, form a sort of military bands, which set at defiance the Government authorities. It adds that if the prohibitive system of customs were abolished smuggling would cease.

Accounts had been received at Madrid from Bayonne and Perpignan that some of the Carlist chiefs on the French frontier were endeavouring to get up a new insurrectional movement; but it is stated that no such rising has any chance of success.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—"It is now decided that the Session of the Chambers will not be opened by the Prince of Prussia, but by the President of the Council."

The approaching marriage of Prince Frederick William with the

Princess Royal of England forms just now a most prominent topic of conversation in Berlin.

The newly-married couple will leave London February 2nd, and proceed from Gravesend to Antwerp in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*; the 3rd of February is to be devoted to a visit to the Belgian Court at Brussels; on the 4th they will cross the Prussian frontier at Aix-la-Chapelle, and stop that night at Cologne. On the following day, the 5th of February, they pass on to Hanover, and, after a stay of a few hours there, will proceed as far as Magdeburg, where they will rest again, and on the 6th will arrive at Potsdam. February 7th will be passed in Potsdam, and possibly on the evening of that day the young couple will continue their progress to Charlottenburg, from which more convenient spot they will make their public entry into Berlin on the 8th of that month. The question of their stopping a night at Charlottenburg previous to the public entry doubtless depends upon the King's health and other circumstances.

The different guilds and trade unions which are entitled by prescriptive right to form part of the procession on this occasion of the public entry of the bride and bridegroom have already had various meetings at the Rathaus, for the purpose of arranging the numbers of the masters, journeymen, and apprentices that shall be admitted to its ranks, and the order of precedence to be accorded to each. Various trades have voted from 1000 to 2000 thalers for the furnishing up of their flags, emblems, &c., or for the providing additional bravery. The butchers boast of the proud privilege of appearing on such occasions on horseback, and great is the activity observable at present in the riding schools, in which masters and men are alike busy in perfecting themselves in the elements of equestrian, and very considerable studs of horses are being got together by liverymen and jobmasters to supply for sale or hire the quadrupeds required for the cavalcade.

On the evening of the day of the entry into the capital there is to be a general illumination.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has at length yielded to the desires of the people of his capital, who, owing to the narrow circumscription to which they were confined, have groaned under oppressive and intolerable rents. His Majesty has addressed an autograph letter to the Minister of the Interior, directing that the walls and fortifications of the inner city be razed, and the dry moat filled up. Proper measures for enlarging the city are to be taken without delay.

A letter from Vienna of the 24th ult. states that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had paid a visit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and afterwards had a long conversation with the Turkish Ambassador. Sir H. Seymour, the English Ambassador, was that day to give a grand dinner in his honour, and the day after Lord Stratford was to dine with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. His Excellency was to leave Vienna on the 28th. A letter dated the 27th says:—"The day before yesterday Lord Redcliffe and Sir Hamilton Seymour dined at Court, and the former had the honour of conducting the Empress from the saloon to the drawing-room."

Advices from Vienna in the *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin state that the Austrian Intermuncio at Constantinople has received orders to support the application of M. de Lesseps on the subject of the Suez Canal. This statement must be received with reserve.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NAPLES.

The *Official Journal* says that the mind shudders at the details of the calamities which now absorb our attention. A despatch from the Intendente of Salerno, who has been to Polla, says that the number of bodies already disinterred amount to upwards of 2000 in that place alone, and that they were still taking them out. After Polla, Pertosa, Atena, and Auletta, suffered the most. All these are entirely destroyed, excepting Auletta, which is nearly so. Padula and St. Pietro come next, and then Sala, Diano, Sassano, Monte Santo, Arsenio, and Sapri. The number of the dead in these communes is 2600. In the Basilicata we have the names of six places where houses and churches had fallen, and people been killed. The same misfortunes have befallen many places in the Principato Citeriore, as also in the province of Bari. Canosa also has suffered deplorable losses of life and property. In the provinces of Principato Ulterior, of Abruzzo Ulterior Secundo, of Capitanata, Molise, and the three Calabrias, as also in the district of Tarento, the earthquake was felt less violently, and occasioned only slight damage to the houses and the churches.

A Naples letter states that, instead of two torrents of burning lava which Vesuvius had been hitherto throwing out, there are now three, which continue to run slowly towards Ottajano.

By advices from Sicily it appears that the earthquake did not extend to that island.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has assigned the various Ministerial portfolios in the following manner:—That of General Policy to M. Furrer, President; Interior, M. Pioda; Justice, M. Kunss; Military Affairs, M. Frey Heroëe; Finance, M. Staempfi; Commerce, M. Fornered; and Post-office, M. Naef.

The Federal Assembly closed its sittings on the 23rd ult. Its short Session has had the result of putting an end to the dispute which had arisen between the central authority and the canton of Vaud, and which had at one time assumed a very serious character.

RUSSIA.

The central commission, charged with the task of definitively drawing up the bill for the emancipation of the peasants in the three provinces of Lithuania, will hold its sittings at Vilno, which town, from this selection, will acquire a particular degree of importance.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Government has adopted a new plan of defence in the Gulf of Finland, which is, to demolish all the isolated forts on the coasts, and to render the principal fortresses more formidable.

A letter from Warsaw of the 21st ult. says:—"The great financial crisis which for six weeks has prevailed in the States of Northern Europe is making itself felt in a most disquieting manner at Warsaw and in other commercial towns of Poland."

Accounts from the Caucasus (says a St. Petersburg letter of the 15th ult.) state that the concentration of the inhabitants of the Black Mountains determined General Eudokimow to undertake an expedition against them. On the 31st October he commenced his march, with a column of ten battalions of infantry, 1700 mounted Cossacks, 500 militia, and 26 pieces of cannon. He attacked a considerable village, and burnt it down, in spite of a vigorous resistance on the part of the mountaineers. The Russians had 29 killed and 79 wounded. On the 2nd November seven villages were burnt. During the night the mountaineers received considerable reinforcements. On the 3rd General Kemper attacked the tribe of the Tchetsnager, drove them from their positions, and burnt fourteen villages. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th the Russians were occupied in cutting a broad road through a forest, which they effected without any molestation. On the 8th General Eudokimow recommenced the destruction of the villages around, and, after several combats on that and the following day, retired without being pursued.

On the 13th November the Russians completely defeated a body of 3000 Tcherkesses. After this success the Ssalatawia is said to have been completely evacuated and all the villages burnt. The Russians occupied their winter quarters.

UNITED STATES.

At Washington the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared his plan for 20,000,000 dols. Treasury notes, bearing interest three per cent per annum. Part of the issue, it is believed, may be employed at a nominal interest. The whole is to be made receivable for all public dues, and subject to reissue; but to be redeemed at the end of a year in specie.

Congress resumed its sittings on the 14th ult., but there was no allusion to Kansas affairs, and the business transacted was of an ordinary character.

In accordance with the proclamation of Acting-Governor Stanton, the special session of the new Legislature of Kansas was organised on the 8th ult. C. W. Babcock was elected President of the Council, and G. W. Dietzler Speaker of the House. A message was received from the Acting-Governor, setting forth the motives which induced the calling together of the Legislatures, and recommending the passage of an Act providing for holding an election under different officers, on the same day and at the same places, as provided for in the proclamation of the President of the Constitutional Convention, and authorising the people to vote for the Constitution in either of the forms presented by the Convention, and also against the Constitution in both forms. Great excitement prevailed in the territory, and it was thought that the election called for the 21st would not be permitted to take place. No outbreak, however, had yet been attempted.

At the election held in Oregon, on the 9th ult., the State Constitution was adopted, but the slavery clause was rejected. Free negroes are to be prohibited from emigrating to the State of Oregon.

News from Utah to the 7th October reaches us by way of California. The attitude of the Mormons is peculiarly hostile and threatening.

[Some particulars of the Government expedition, and of the thoughts entertained thereof by the Mormons, appear in another part of this journal.]

It is now understood in Washington that the object of Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission will not be officially communicated to Government until the opinion of her Majesty's Government regarding that portion of the President's message relative to Central American affairs can be ascertained.

According to the report of the United States' Secretary at War, the army consists of nineteen regiments, divided into ten of infantry, four of artillery, two of cavalry, two of dragoons, and one of mounted rifle-men. The whole strength of the army, as posted, consists of about 17,984 men; and the actual strength on the 1st of July last was 15,704.

Walker, the filibuster, and his men made their descent at Puntas Arenas, Nicaragua, in the middle of the day, and, in the presence of the United States' war-sloop *Saratoga*, they landed without opposition. The British ship *Brunswick*, the steam-frigate *Leopard*, and the United States' frigate *Wabash*, left Aspinall on the 3rd ult., for Greytown, with the supposed intention of preventing the advance of Walker, who was expecting reinforcements.

PERSIA.

The following telegram has been received:—"The Shah of Persia has invited the various Ambassadors to be present at the coronation of his son. The English Minister, it is said, has refused to attend, making a reservation in favour of the rights of another heir to the throne, now a refugee at Bagdad."

CHINA.

Latest accounts from Hong-Kong state that the American Commissioner had arrived there in the *Minnesota*. The fleet was about to move into the Canton River. The French fleet would co-operate with the English. Operations were soon to be commenced. The Russian Commissioner was at Hong-Kong.

AUSTRALASIA.

There is not anything of special interest in the New South Wales papers. The state of trade was still dull, but the intelligence from the pastoral and mining districts was of a very encouraging character. A new public building, the Sydney Exchange, was formally opened by Sir W. Denison, on the 1st of October.

The *Melbourne Argus* gives an interesting summary of the discoveries in natural history by Mr. Blandowski, during his recent expedition on the Lower Murray, in the waters of which he found fifteen varieties of fish, in addition to the five already known, and amongst them three species of viviparous shellfish, and also some fresh-water sponges. But the greatest curiosity in his collection was a variety of the boa constrictor with two small legs, slightly developed indeed, but sufficiently so to enable the reptile to ascend the smoothest tree by inserting them in the crevices and excrescences of the bark.

In Western Australia things are mending apace. This unusual prosperity is attributed by the Governor in his speech to the Legislative Council to the introduction of convict labour, under certain judicious restrictions, which exclude incorrigible criminals. The Council have agreed to import selected female convicts, but public opinion was pretty equally divided upon the question. The province has also expressed its willingness to accept sepoys convicts. The demand for convict labour, which has already absorbed 4500 head, has not had any injurious effect upon free immigrants, a recent shipload of whom were eagerly employed almost as soon as landed.

MEXICO.—News from Northern Mexico states that an attempt was made at Tampico on the 15th Nov. to assassinate General Moreno and several other officers and authorities of the city while assembled at a banquet. The attempt, however, failed, and the leader of the assassins was killed.

GOLD IN GERMANY.—Strata of auriferous soil have been discovered on the slope of a hill on the banks of the Rhine, near the village of Lingenfeld, and which, it is hoped, will turn out to be productive.

THE SESSION OF THE SWEDISH DIET, which has already lasted more than eighteen months, is about to be brought to a close.

LAUBENBURG AND DENMARK.—A letter from Berlin, in the *Nord* of Brussels, says that the Duchy of Laubenburg held a conference on the 21st ult. to deliberate on the line of conduct they should adopt with regard to the election of a deputy to the General Diet of the Danish Monarchy. They decided that no representative shall be named.

THE PASSAGE THROUGH TORRES STRAITS is growing up very fast with coral islands and reefs, which make it very dangerous, and few ships attempt it now.

CALCUTTA LIGHTED WITH GAS.—The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. James Durkin, the engineer-in-chief of the Oriental Gas Company at Calcutta:—"Well, I can say that I had the honour of enlightening the darkness of Calcutta for the first time with gas. The astonishment of the natives was indeed very great—even among the better-informed the inquiry was, 'Sir, will you be so kind as to tell us how the lamp burns without a wick?' Among the lower orders there was an impression that it could be made to blow them all up; that the Governor-General had a key at the Government House, by turning which he could, at his pleasure, blow up the whole city. At such a critical time you may depend we did not take the trouble to disabuse their minds of the idea; indeed, we rather strengthened it; nor could we get a native on any consideration even to touch a lamp-post, for fear it should explode. They are now, however, getting more familiar with it, though the lamp-lighters are still followed by a crowd, especially when we light up a new street or district."

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF SNAILS IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian* writes as follows respecting the extended demand for this delicacy:—"A curious proof of the hardships of recent times in this country is pointed out in the enormous increase which has taken place of late in the consumption of escargots or snails, and the consequently diminished demand for the more expensive oyster. The latter are said to have diminished more than one-third—from a daily consumption, that is, at this season, of about 6000 baskets, to below 4000. Snails, on the contrary, occupy a whole side of the central markets, and are said now to be eaten to the value of 1,000,000 francs (or £40,000) in the year. The best come from Champagne, La Perche, Burgundy, Poitou, &c."

INTENDED CELEBRATION OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL AT BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting of gentlemen convened by the Town Clerk, at the request of the Mayor (John Ratcliff, Esq.), was held on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of considering certain propositions for the celebration in this town of the nuptials of the Princess Royal, on the 25th of this month. The Mayor said he proposed to give a banquet at Dec's Hotel to as many of the principal inhabitants as the Assembly Rooms would conveniently accommodate, and also an invitation concert at the Townhall. It was arranged also that an invitation ball should be held at the Music-hall the same evening. It was further considered that the occasion would afford an appropriate opportunity for presenting to the Royal pair, through the Mayor, such a selection of specimens of local art manufactures as would probably be acceptable to their Royal Highnesses, and at the same time creditable to the town. A suggestion that the Townhall and other public buildings should be illuminated was received with the warmest approbation.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Lord Harrowby has resigned the office of Privy Seal, not from any political difference with his colleagues, but solely on account of the state of his health, which renders it necessary for him to abstain for some time from all business. He is to be succeeded by Lord Clanricarde.

WILLS, &c.—The will of the Right Honourable Baroness Lisle, of Millbrook, Southampton, was proved in London under £16,000 personality.—Admiral Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin, £60,000.—George Braithwaite Lloyd, Esq., banker, Park-hill, Yardley, Worcester, £30,000.—Joseph Henry Good, Esq., Kensington Palace-green, £25,000. Francis Maseall, Esq., New-square, Lincoln's-inn, £20,000.—Charles Craddock, Esq., Chapel-place, Cavendish-square, £30,000.—John Schofield, Esq., Old Kent-road, £25,000.—Miss Martin, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, £14,000; and has bequeathed to the Royal Free Hospital, £300; Sailors' Home, £300; Mendicity Society, £200; Cruelty to Animals, £200.—The personal effects in England of the late Duchess de Nemours were administered to under £12,000.

THE DEATH OF MR. ARCHIBALD PRENTICE, of Manchester, took place on the morning of Thursday week, at eleven o'clock. He had attained the age of sixty-five years. He was a native of Lunarkshire, being a descendant of the old Camerons of that county. He came to Manchester about the year 1812, and being an ardent Reformer began at an early period to take an active part in movements for political and social reforms. He was also an active promoter of local reforms, and as a writer in *Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette*, and afterwards as proprietor and editor of the *Manchester Times* (from 1828 to 1847), exercised considerable influence on the public mind. He was a most earnest advocate of Parliamentary Reform, and, as a member of the Council of the League, laboured with success for the repeal of the Corn-laws. On giving up his connection with the *Manchester Times*, in 1847, his friends and admirers subscribed and purchased an annuity for him.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FROM DEC. 23 TO DEC. 30, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 a.m. 38 fathoms above level of sea, reduced to 30 in.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 a.m.	Wet Bulb at 9 a.m.	Dry Bulb at 3 p.m.	Wet Bulb at 3 p.m.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in 24 hours in inches.
Dec. 23	30.265	53.6	47.1	51.5	52.6	50.4	52.5	49.2	SW.	8	0.009
" 24	30.386	50.9	42.8	47.5	47.4	45.7	49.3	45.4	SW.	10	0.000
" 25	30.234	52.5	42.8	49.4	51.4	48.3	50.1	46.2	SW NW	0	0.000
" 26	30.364	43.8	34.7	40.6	40.8	39.4	42.6	41.0	NW.	10	0.000
" 27	30.414	47.2	35.1	41.9	40.2	38.9	45.5	42.4	NW.	5	0.000
" 28	30.448	42.7	28.2	36.0	34.2	33.8	39.4	39.7	S. SW.	10	0.000
" 29	30.479	46.1	28.7	38.3	33.5	33.5	44.9	44.2	S.	10	0.000
" 30	30.564	43.8	30.4	38.2	36.5	36.5	41.9	41.3	SW. S.	8	0.000
Means	30.394	47.6	36.2	42.9	42.1	40.8	45.8	43.6			0.009

The range of temperature during the week was 25.4 degrees. A little rain fell on the night of the 22nd and morning of the 23rd. The ground was covered with thick hoar frost on the mornings of the 28th and 29th, and dense fog has occasionally prevailed during the last three days, and the air was thick and misty on the afternoon of the 26th. The sky was beautifully clear on the nights of December 23, 25, and 27, but on the latter occasion it became very misty shortly after midnight, and a halo was visible round the moon. The weather was excessively mild on the days of the 23rd, 24th, and 25th.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours in inches.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 a.m.	Maximum read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Dec. 23	30.374	51.5	43.4	76	9	51.2	54.7	SW.	475	0.001
" 24	30.411	48.7	44.2	86	10	6.1	52.0	SW.	263	0.002
" 25	30.295	49.5	43.2	81	5	45.8	53.0	NW.	249	0.001
" 26	30.374	42.8	35.0	76	10	36.0	45.3	W. N.	92	0.000
" 27	30.442	39.3	33.3	81	7	39.2	44.0	W.	78	0.000
" 28	30.504	36.6	34.6	93	9	31.8	40.0	SW.	60	0.000
" 29	30.557	39.6	39.1	98	9	33.6	46.3	SW.	123	0.000

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

FIRE ON BOARD THE "SARAH SANDS."—MARVELLOUS PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—A fearful conflagration took place on board the *Sarah Sands* screw-steamer, one of the numerous vessels chartered by the East India Company for the conveyance of troops to India. She sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th of August, with a portion of the 54th Regiment. The voyage was satisfactory enough until the 11th of November, when the ship was about 400 miles from the Mauritius. On that day a fire burst forth among the cargo in the hold, and as it made rapid progress the speedy destruction of the vessel appeared to be inevitable. Every one, however, acted with extraordinary courage and coolness, the soldiers especially obeying orders with as scrupulous attention to discipline as if they had been on the parade-ground. The result was that when the after-part of the vessel had been so burnt that only the shell remained (the steamer was iron-built) the flames were suppressed. The soldiers were fortunately able to throw overboard all their ammunition, and to clear the magazines of nearly all the powder. After a lapse of several days, during which the ship encountered a violent gale, and was in imminent peril of sinking, she arrived in safety at the Mauritius, without the loss of a single life.

PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria, dated Dec. 14, says:—"The different detachments brought here by the steam-transports *Sultan* and *Nemesis* have arrived at Suez, under the command of Colonel Mackirdy. These detachments formed a total of about 1160 men, of whom only four were on the sick list, and not with any serious illness. The transit from Southampton to Suez was effected in the most satisfactory manner. It is stated that the India Company have made arrangements for the passage of a thousand men a month through Egypt to Calcutta or Bombay."

THE PALACE OF THE NAWAB OF MOORSIEDABAD.

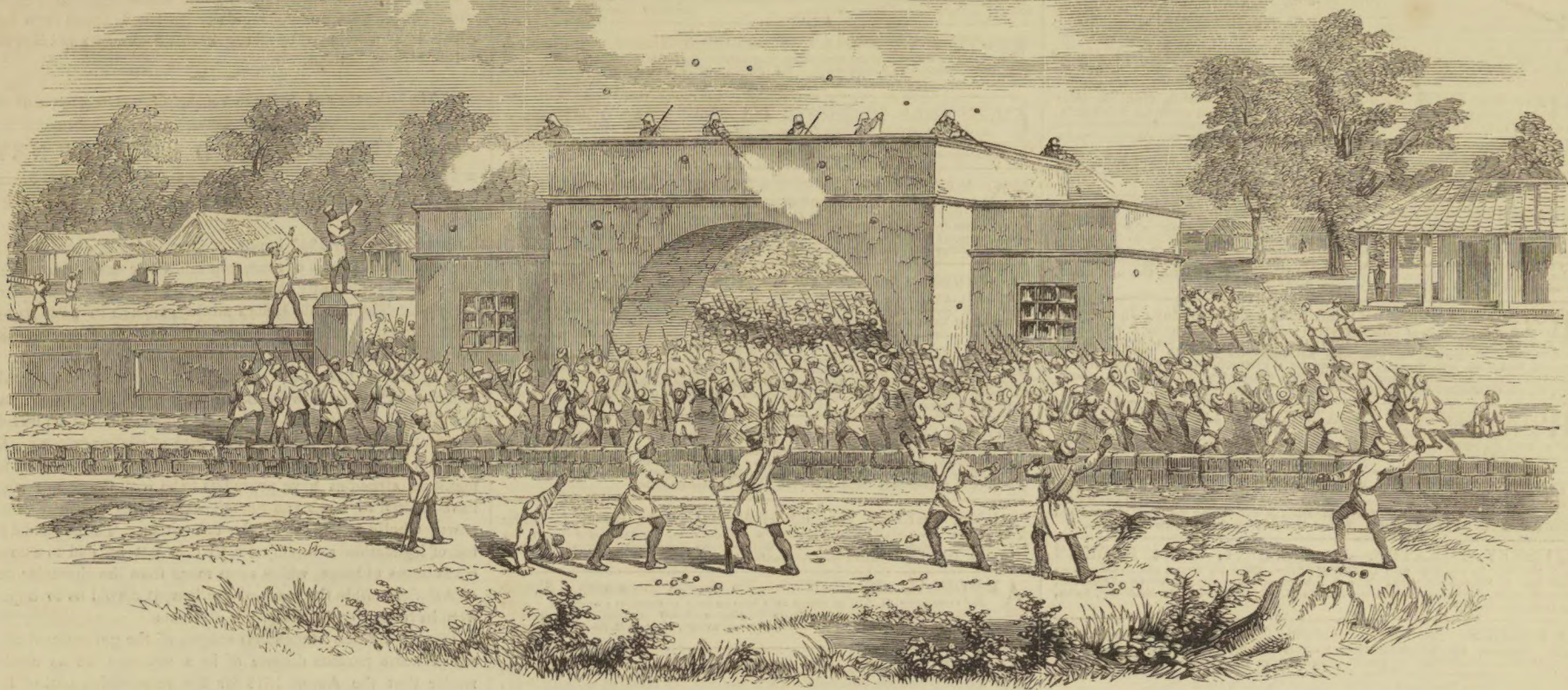
IN one particular Oriental architecture is greatly superior to European—that of having a picturesque sky line. In fact, the most picturesque of all the public places of Europe, St. Mark's of Venice, owes its distinction to the church having a roof on the Oriental principle. In the edifice presented on this occasion to our readers the characteristics of this style of building are shown in a most agreeable manner, the outline being symmetrical without the smallest monotony; the whole forming a palace of which the most prominent part is the mosque. Nor are those domes merely for ornament: they are the best inventions for the exclusion of the heat. Long experience has shown that when an edifice has its roof composed of an agglomeration of vaulted domes the radiation of heat is effectually broken. The coolest place in a Moslem town is invariably the mosque, and in India we find many of the palaces and pavilions on this principle. Nor can we omit drawing attention to the superb towers at the angles. Originally meant for defence, they show by the elegance of their architecture that they have been drawn in by the designer to contribute to the ornament of the general plan. Tower, dome, colonnade—all were for real use and resistance to climate or enemies before the luxuriant fancy of the artist appropriated them to the domain of the beautiful.

The juxtaposition of architectural splendour and the charms of external nature with the misery and meanness of popular life is quite characteristic of the East. With all this show of superb architecture we see the domes blistered or peeled off, and bungalows of the meanest construction thrust close to the very walls. But yet this shows us the every-day life in an Indian market-place. Under the shade of the lofty sycamore we find the female fruiterer chaffering with a purchaser, and the primitive buffalo-cart unloaded and its animals reposing. The water-carrier is seen swinging his load, like our milk-carriers, on the shoulder; and in the front centre we have the distended goatskin of refreshing liquor poured into the mouth of the thirsty passenger. The hookah, or, as we call it, hubble-bubble, solaces the sedentary with fumes less exciting and more agreeable than those of tobacco; and the stipendiary trooper is seen strutting about with his antiquated defensive weapons, a soldier in appearance and name rather than in reality, but an appendage to those decayed Courts which pride still retains—thanks to the liberal pension fund of the Company.

The moral suggested by our Engraving is that in the residences of the native Princes a decayed barbaric magnificence is accompanied by the primitive rudeness of the indigenous populations, with very little tincture of the civilisation of Europe. That a great change is approaching few can doubt. Henceforth the measures of the Government must be more trenchant. Without the commission of injustice, British supremacy must assert itself with decision; and, although we are not sanguine enough to say that India can be Christianised, it undoubtedly may and must be more Europeanised, and politically more centralised. Railways covering the great plains of Bengal and the Punjab, and threading the ghats of Southern India, will enable this large empire to be kept better "in hand," and a large emigration to the healthy mountain districts is clearly practicable after what we know of Ceylon, and the large and prosperous British community in the upper country of this island, which is now one vast sanitarium. With the hill countries partially settled with British, our tenure of the low country would be all the more secure. Some populations never permanently tame down in submission; but we have seen that a misplaced philanthropy makes the Hindoo rise. We have had a great lesson, and, as the smoke of a crashing empire dies away, foundations of solidity are still discernible. The result we look on as the beginning of the extinction of the mere barbaric magnificence of Old India. Let the barbarism go, but let the picturesque architecture remain, nay, be extended and revived, by the future Pagans of the Eastern Hemisphere.



THE PALACE OF THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



EAST INDIAN RAILWAY WATER-TANK AT BARWARIE, DEFENDED AGAINST THE MUTINEERS FOR THIRTY-TWO HOURS.

AN INDIAN RAILWAY STATION DEFENDED.

(From a Correspondent at Allahabad.)

I SEND you a sketch of a Railway Water-tank at Barwarie, twenty-three miles from Allahabad. The village in the distance is Barwarie. The dimensions of the tank were about 16 feet high, 22 feet long, 24 feet broad, and depth of tank 4 feet.

On Sunday, the 7th June, 1857, at noon, the day after the massacre at Allahabad, P. O. Snow, railway engineer, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. Mathers, Mr. Leithbridge, wife and child, Mr. J. Keymer, wife and three children, Mr. R. Keymer, all employed on the railway, and Major and Mrs. Ryves, were assembled at the latter's bungalow at Barwarie, when information was brought that Mr. Lancaster, an inspector, had been murdered, a mile off, when trying to join the above party. Immediately on receiving this news Mr. Ryves and the women and children were assisted up to the top of the tank, we men intending to come down again for provisions, &c.; but, as an immense number of armed natives began to assemble, it was deemed more prudent to remain where we were, else we might have been cut off.

The natives commenced to loot, and destroy the furniture, &c., in the small bungalow (shown in the sketch) belonging to the railway contractors, Messrs. Norris and Co., which having completed, they went in a mass to my bungalow (about 100 yards in front of the tank), where they began to loot everything I was possessed of, even to taking off doors and windows, and breaking to pieces what they could not take away. Having completed this work of destruction they set fire to the bungalow, outhouses, and everything that would burn. Then, shouting and yelling, they rushed over and surrounded the tank by

hundreds, throwing brickbats and stones at us. We kept them off with our guns. The top of the tank had no cover; and the women and children had to be protected by a mattress, which they sat under to prevent being killed by these missiles. The cowardly rascals kept this up constantly (several of us had severe contusions), at the same time demanding money, which we threw them. When they found we had no more left (having expended 3000 rupees), they wanted us to come down. We refused to do so. They then brought straw and other inflammable matter, and piled it round the tank, and set fire to it, which caused a great suffering from the smoke and heat, but, the tank being of brick, it sustained no damage. Finding all their exertions to make us yield had failed, they said they would spare our lives if we all turned Mahometans. This, of course, one and all refused to accede to; a party was dispatched, saying they were going to muster a large armed force to escalate our stronghold during the night; we told them we were prepared to sell our lives in protecting the women and children. We were thus exposed (14 of us) with no covering from the fearful heat of the sun, very little water to drink, and only parched grain and boiled rice to eat for 52 hours; and had to defend our post against a mob of 3000.

On the morning of the 8th Mr. Smyth, an inspector, joined our party, very severely wounded, having had to run for his life, accompanied by Inspector Thomas, who was murdered that morning when on their way to join us. We pulled Mr. Smyth up to the top of the tank with ropes. This increased our party to 15. He was too weak from wounds to be of any assistance.

Having succeeded in getting a servant to take a note to the commanding officer at the fort of Allahabad, telling him of our position, a

relief of 35 Irregular Cavalry were sent out to us, and arrived at 4 p.m. on the 9th. Glad we were to see them, and a hearty cheer we gave them, inwardly returning thanks to God for this succour, as we should have had to fight hard for our lives that night. The distress of the poor women and children (without any conveniences) can hardly be supposed except by those who have experienced the heat of an Indian sun in the month of June. Mrs. Ryves was killed by its effects. She died in an hour after the relief had arrived, thus adding another victim to the long list of deaths occasioned by this awful rebellion.

The villagers, headed by the zemindars, were the people who looted, destroyed, and burnt all the railway gentlemen's bungalows on the line.

T. J. RYVES.

THE FORT OF MHOW.

This sketch by a Correspondent is interesting, inasmuch as it affords a good specimen of our fortifications in India.

It will be recollected that in the Fort of Mhow such of the European officers as escaped massacre took shelter during the mutiny of the 1st Bengal Cavalry and 23rd Native Infantry. The tents shown in the view are those of the Madras and Bombay Engineers, who were at the time the view was taken increasing the fortification. The battery facing the entrance was made at the time of the mutiny, and the gibbet in front was erected afterwards for the execution of the mutineers. The sketch is by Mr. I. H. Sylvester, Assistant Surgeon 14th Light Dragoons.



THE MHOW FORT.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 3, 1858.—2nd Sunday after Christmas.
 MONDAY, 4.—Caloric ship *Erickson* first sailed, 1853.
 TUESDAY, 5.—Transfer-day at the Bank.
 WEDNESDAY, 6.—Epiphany: Twelfth-day. [established, 1810.]
 THURSDAY, 7.—Moon's last quarter, 9h. 47m. a.m. General Penny Post.
 FRIDAY, 8.—Lucian. Fire Insurance due.
 SATURDAY, 9.—Crimea ceded to Russia, 1784.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 9, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 22	4 10	4 5	3 59	3 50	3 42	3 34
4 22	4 10	4 5	3 59	3 50	3 42	3 34

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Piccolomini, Spezia, Belletti, Aldighieri, Vialotti, Lucchi, and Giamini.—IL TROVATORE. LA TRAVIATA. LUCIA LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO. and LA FAVORITA. The order of performance will be as follows:—Tuesday, Jan. 5, 11 Treviso; Wednesday, Jan. 6, La Figlia del Regimento, and last act of La Favorita; Thursday, Jan. 7, La Traviata; Saturday, Jan. 9, Lucia di Lammermoor. Prices—Pit 1s. 6d.; boxes (to hold four persons), pit and one pair, £2 6d.; grand tier, £3 2s.; two pair, £1 5s.; three pair, 15s.; gallery boxes, 10s.; gallery stalls, 3s. 6d.; gallery, 2s.; pit, 1s. 6d. Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Jan. 4 and during the week, to commence at Seven with the Comedy of SPRED THE PLOUGH. After which the Pantomime of THE SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD; or, Harlequin and the Spiteful Fairy: Miss Louisa Leclercq, Mr. Arthur Leclercq, Mr. Charles Leclercq, Mr. Mackay, Miss Fitzmaurice, and Miss Fanny Wright. To conclude nightly shortly after Eleven. A Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Thursday next, Jan. 7. Commence at Two, conclude at a quarter past Four.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Monday, January 4, Mr. Shakspeare's Tragedy of HAMLET will be performed. Hamlet, by Mr. C. Keen, being his first appearance in that character for two years. Tuesday, 5th the CORICAN BROTHERS. Wednesday, 6th (last time), RICHARD THE SECOND. Thursday, 7th (a Juvenile Night), the petite Comedy, in Two Acts of the WONDERFUL WOMAN, with the PANTOMIME. The whole to conclude by Half-past Ten. Friday, 8th, HAMLET. Saturday, 9th, the CORICAN BROTHERS. The Pantomime every evening.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES DILLON.—The Burlesque and Pantomime of LALLA ROOKEE and the PRINCESS, the PERI, and the TROUBADOUR; or, Harlequin and the Gossamer of the Desert, every Evening.—Box-office open from eleven to five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—Great Success of the Grand Comic Pantomime of HARLEQUIN and the LOVES OF CUPID and PSYCHE. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, the CORICAN BROTHERS. To be followed by the Grand Comic Pantomime.

SURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, Jan. 4, BROKEN FAITH. To conclude with QUEEN MAB; or, Harlequin Romeo and Juliet. Queen MAB, Miss E. Weston; Romeo, Mr. John A. Henson; Juliet, Mr. Glover; Columbo, Miss Willmott; Clown, by the renowned Surrey Buck; Pantaloon, Mr. Bradbury; Sprig, by Young Bond.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening the Military Society, the STORMING AND CAPTURE OF DELHI; succeeded by novel and varied SCENES in the ARENA: concluding with Mr. William Cooke's Grand Equestrian Comic Pantomime, entitled DON QUIXOTE and his STEED ROSINANTE; or, Harlequin Sancho Panza.

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Every Evening, to commence with the Pantomime of GEORGE PORGEY; or, Harlequin Daddy Long Legs, with all its Splendid Effects, Magnificent Scenery, Costly Dresses, and Gorgeous Transformation Scene. Pronounced unequalled. Day Performance every Monday at half-past Twelve.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—PHIDAY next, JAN. 8, Haydn's CREATION. Vocalists:—Miss Louisa Vinning, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Sandley. Tickets, 2s., 3s., and 10s. 6d., 6, Exeter Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS Every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons, at Three.—Places can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS are maintained here with an extraordinary number of ENTERTAINMENTS of a novel, amusing, and instructive character. The CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S TRICE will yield, gratuitously, each Thursday Morning and Evening, the 7th January, unusual quantities of knives and toys for the boys, and pretty things for the girls. The Forty Dissolving Views, illustrating the REBELLION IN INDIA, and all the Lectures and Entertainments, as usual. Admission to the whole, 1s. Children under ten and schools half-price.

EXETER HALL, Strand.—VENTRILOQUISM UNRI-VALLED.—NEWMAN and SON will give their JUVENILE ENTERTAINING LECTURE, at the above Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 2s. and 1s. Mr. N., address 22, Oxford-terrace, Camden-town. Parties attended.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS.—HOWES and CUSHING. This unequalled establishment—the largest in the world—is NOW OPEN for a short Winter Season in a splendid brick building erected for the purpose. The Company—entirely American—comprises the greatest amount of talent in every branch of the Equestrian and Gymnastic profession ever concentrated in one arena. The feats of the Native Bedouin Arabs also stand alone and unrivalled. The Stud of Trained Horses and Mules will be brought forward from time to time in all the feats peculiar to the equine race; and novelty will succeed novelty during the necessarily limited stay of the Company. There will be two performances every day, commencing at Two, and a Quarter past Seven.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S HOME and FOREIGN LYRICS.—GLASGOW, 4th to the 9th.—Pianist, F. Emile Berger.—Hartmann and Co., Albany-street, N.W.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—15th CONCERT. Commencing at 8. JULIEN'S BURLESQUE Every Evening. On Saturday a Morning Performance. Commencing at 3. Prices, 3s., 2s., and 1s.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at the Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, Monday, January 4, and during the week; Morning Performance, on Saturday, the 9th.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL, Physician to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—PHYSICAL AND NATURAL MAGIC, without the aid of any apparatus, Two Hours of Illusions. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 5, and every Evening at 8. Stalls, 2s.; Balcony Stalls, 1s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes Two Guineas, One Guinea and a Half, and one Guinea. Places to be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 23, Old Bond-street.

CARDS for the MILLION.—A Name Plate engraved in any style and fifty best cards (ivory or enamelled) printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d., post-free. The price includes plate, engraving, printing, and postage. Samples free on application to ARTHUR GRANGER, Cheap Stationer, &c., 308, High Holborn, London.

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THE BRETHREN of the POOR are in Urgent Need of Help. Their work is carried on under the direction of the Parochial Clergy in one of the poorest districts of the metropolis. They devote themselves to the Care of Orphans, Ministering to the Sick, and the instruction of the Ignorant. Help by personal service, gifts of money or old clothing, will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. C. Chambers, M.A., 10, Crown-street, Echo, London.

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CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street, Cheapside, established and endowed by Act of Parliament, and under the management of the Corporation of London.

Head Master—The Rev. G. F. W. MORTIMER, D.D., of Queen's College, Oxford. The ensuing TERM (extending to Easter) will commence on TUESDAY, JANUARY 12. The year is divided into three terms. Fee for each term £2 15s.
 The National Charity includes the English, French, German, Latin, and Greek Languages, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Drawing, the Elements of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Vocal Music.
 Persons desirous of entering their sons as pupils may obtain prospectuses of the School, containing also particulars of the scholarships, exhibitions to the Universities, and other advantages attached to it, at the School, between the hours of Ten and Four. Some of the Masters receive boarders.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL or ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY, at Margate, for the Reception of Scrofulous Poor from London and all other places in the Kingdom.
 Her MAJESTY, Patron.

Beds, nourishing food, bath, and medical advice were provided during the last summer for upwards of 300 in-patients of all ages; out-patients having use of baths, &c., as many. This National Charity merits and needs national sympathy and support. Three months' even one month's residence by the seaside has a wonderful effect in alleviating the miseries of those who suffer from Scrofula. Sea air and sea water cure, under Divine Providence, when nothing else can. A great addition has been made of late to the annual income of this Charity by receiving annual subscriptions of £s. (except in the case of Governors), and limiting them to that amount as a maximum. The Rev. John Hodgson, M.A., Rural Dean of Westbury, in the diocese of Salisbury, late Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, and Hon. Sec. to the Charity, has, with the full approbation of the Court of Directors, set up a list, to be filled up, as he hopes and confidently expects, with 5000 names. It is called the Honorary Secretary's List. Already about 3000 names of persons in all ranks of society have been entered. It is an interesting and very important experiment. Upwards of forty collectors, ladies and gentlemen, some in London, and many elsewhere, have voluntarily become collectors, with subsidiary lists, in their several localities, and among the different members in the families of their various friends. Some have obtained 100 names, some 50, some 20, some 10, and so on. The Rev. J. Hodgson, now upon the opening of a new year is at hand, appeals to the friends of the poor in London, and in all the towns and villages in England, and invites them to send him, for the special benefit of the scrofulous poor in all parts of the Kingdom, a subscription (to be annual) of 5s., 2s. 6d., or less. In a Post-office collection collectors will offer themselves to co-operate with him towards accomplishing his arduous work. All kinds of papers, &c., will be sent on application. If increased annual income can thus be secured by means of small contributions from multitudes of charitable persons, at once old friends of the Charity are willing to come forward to make such an enlargement of the Hospital as will afford room for beds for 100 additional children, and for 100 beds for the adults. Address Rev. J. Hodgson, 3, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W., putting 45-51, on the envelope.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL

OF ENGLAND WITH

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

In JANUARY, a SPLENDID PORTRAIT of the PRINCESS ROYAL will be given with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, PRINTED IN COLOURS. Also, fine Engravings of the Marriage Ceremony.

Those who are desirous of possessing these Beautiful Pictures are recommended to subscribe regularly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which is supplied by all respectable Booksellers and Newsagents. 198, Strand, London.

* * The Titlepage and Index to Vol. XXXI. will be given next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1858.

THE eventful year 1857 is now at an end; but Nature, disregarding our artificial divisions of time, continues her uninterrupted course, and carries incessantly forward into the future the consequences of the past. The terrible Indian mutiny, though its neck be broken, and the great commercial convulsion, though the crisis be at an end, will influence our fate and occupy our minds in 1858. Both will be amongst the chief objects of attention in the Legislature, though neither can now in the smallest degree be altered; but both are felt to be great calamities, and legislation will be directed to the means of preventing the recurrence of similar events. Distant as is our Indian empire, and little acquainted as the mutiny and its manifold atrocities have proved us to be with the people whom we have aspired to teach and govern, we may reasonably distrust our power wholly to prevent similar calamities. The continual failure, too, of legislation avowedly directed to put an end to commercial convulsions at home, which seem more than the character and acts of Asiatics within the reach of Parliament, forbid us to hope much from its further exertions in this direction.

Passing by the stupendous subject of the government of India, which some persons dispose of in a sentence, let us remind the reader that the Act of 1819 for the re-establishment of the gold standard was to keep commerce steady; that the Act of 1826, to suppress small notes and encourage joint-stock banks, was to prevent the issue of superfluous paper, secure good banking, and stop for ever commercial derangements; that the making the Bank of England note a legal tender, in 1833, was to provide a currency from which all chance of mischief was excluded; and that the highly-restrictive Act of 1844 was expected by its great author to extinguish commercial convulsions. All these and similar Acts have completely failed; and the convulsion of 1857—more severe than all the preceding convulsions, and especially severe in Hamburg, where no bank-notes or paper currency of any kind has ever existed—shows that, if the causes of such convulsions be not beyond the control of Parliament, at least it has hitherto been unable to counteract them. We can scarcely hope, with reason, for any greater success from its future efforts, and must despair of commercial convulsions being ever put an end to by legislation.

Though they deservedly attract much attention, they are happily not of long continuance, nor when closely examined very disastrous. In the United States, where the convulsion of 1847 commenced, the banks have already resumed cash payments, and speculation begins again to go ahead as before. It is the boast of the New York papers that the produce of the country and its productive powers were never so large, and there all again looks sunny. For a few weeks artisans and labourers there were out of work, and suffered much; for a few weeks the transport of goods from and to the West received a severe check, otherwise the effects of the convulsion were confined to a comparatively few of the middle classes in the towns, whose attempts to grow suddenly rich ended in bankruptcy. Here, too, we are happy to say, the convulsion has interfered very little with the substantial business of the country. On looking back at similar convulsions in 1825-6, 1837, and 1847, we see, notwithstanding the many banks that broke and the many mercantile houses which failed, how little at these periods the growing prosperity of the nation was interrupted. Many trusting individuals suffered severely, many fell into a position far below their expectations, some were ruined outright; there were many disappointed hopes and some broken hearts; but at every one of these periods the nation went on its way as before. It entered heartily again into speculation, and again ran a career of prosperity to tumble again for some weeks into a paroxysm of distrust; and despair. So it is now. We are recovering from our fright, and might have escaped it altogether had our recommendation been adopted. The Bank of England has already lowered its rate of discount to eight per cent, and will soon lower it to six. Individuals occasionally continue to call their creditors together, like worn-out trees loosened by a storm which continue to fall after it is over; but the markets at Manchester, at Liverpool, and London are reviving. The number of claimants on the poor-rates at various places not yet frightfully large is at present increasing, but will cease to increase as business revives, and will, we hope, when the demands from the States again come forward, ere long decrease. By the last trade returns the consumption of various articles, such as cocoa, spirits, sugar, tea, timber, &c., appears to have received a heavy check, and from the sudden suspension of much trade we may expect to find a considerable defalcation in the revenue. By comparison with our late rapidly-growing prosperity, these will probably be, in the last quarter of 1847 and the first quarter of 1848, unfavourable returns; but, till the great speculation collapsed, it furnished increased wages to workmen and increased revenue to the State, punctually paid. It exaggerated our hopes, to occasion much bitter disappointment; but it has left all the substantial elements of industry, wealth, and greatness unimpaired.

The source of such convulsions is in false hopes and miscalculations. Some bankers and traders, too, are reckless, and some are fraudulent. All these are common characteristics of humanity, not to be changed, and certainly not to be improved, by restrictive legislation about bank-notes and payments in gold. From the rapid recovery which has always taken place, and from the comparatively small number of persons really affected by these convulsions, it would seem as if they consisted chiefly in an adjustment of accounts amongst certain classes of capitalists. The

recklessness and the roguery involved can only be met by ordinary criminal legislation, and are not, as we know from all experience, to be lessened by commercial regulations. Not expecting much benefit from the action of the Legislature, we have the greater satisfaction in believing that the worst of the convulsion is over, and that its further consequences are in no sense likely to be permanently injurious.

THE rescue of the *Sarah Sands* deserves especial commemoration, as supplying one of the most remarkable examples on record of complete self-command in a time of great danger. In the midst of a gale of wind, several hundred miles from any land, a fire broke out in the ship's hold. She was full of troops, and had on board a number of women. To form an adequate idea of the wild terror which on such occasions seizes on men, such a scene must have been witnessed. On this occasion it was encountered by a man of heroic mould. Captain Castle immediately took in all the sails, and brought the ship's head to wind. Near the fire was the magazine: immediately he suggested to Colonel Moffat that all the ammunition should be thrown overboard, and one magazine was cleared. Before the other could be cleared the ship was so enveloped in smoke that it was scarcely possible to get near it, but volunteers hurried to the task, and remained at it till they were drawn senseless from the spot by their comrades. They overlooked one barrel, and, after some time, it exploded, and blew out a part of the stern of the ship. In the meantime, however, the boats had been lowered, rafts made, and all the women placed in comparative safety. The fire, after the explosion, gained the rigging, and reached the maintop-sail-yard; but, by great exertions, it was subdued. At the end of fifteen hours—a whole night having passed—the fire was got under, but the ship was a perfect wreck. She had fifteen feet water in the hold. Now began a new series of exertion. She was bound together, the leaks were partially stopped, the boats were taken alongside, the women again removed on board, and the ship directed towards the Mauritius. By dint of constant pumping and baling she was kept afloat, and at the end of ten days arrived with all hands safe in the Mauritius. To the excellent discipline of the troops on board, and the great number of them, the rescue of the vessel was partly due, but chiefly to the cool, calm mind which, in the midst of terror, never lost its self-possession, and wisely directed the energies of despair into the means of self-preservation. Captain Castle, the officers of his vessel, and the soldiers and officers embarked with him, have added one more example of heroic civic virtue to the many which have distinguished our countrymen in 1857.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL SPENCER, K.G.

THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK SPENCER, fourth Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp, Viscount Spencer, and Baron Spencer, of Althorp, in the co. of Northampton, K.G.; a Rear-Admiral, R.N.; C.B.; and a Knight of St. Louis of France, St. Anne of Russia, and of the Redeemer of Greece; was the third son of George John, the second Earl, by his wife, Lavinia, eldest daughter of Charles, first Earl of Lucan. He was born the 4th April, 1798, at Whitehall, in the Admiralty House, during the time his father was First Lord there. He entered the Royal Navy when thirteen years of age, and his career as a seaman was one of distinction. After several years of active duty he commanded the *Talbot* at the battle of Navarino, and displayed great ability on that occasion. He was, for his services, made a C.B., and a Knight of the orders of St. Louis of France, St. Anne of Russia, and the Redeemer of Greece. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1852. He has been Equerry to the Duchess of Kent, and Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward to the Queen—the latter office he resigned on the 23rd of last November. He succeeded to the family honours the 1st October, 1845, on the demise of his brother, John Charles, the third Earl, the eminent Whig Minister. He married, first, on the 23rd February, 1830, Elizabeth Georgiana, second daughter of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray Park, Sussex, M.P., by whom (who died 7th April, 1851) he had a son and two daughters, of whom the elder daughter died unmarried the 8th April, 1852. Earl Spencer married, secondly, the 9th August, 1851, Adelaide Horatia Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, and by her, who survives him, has had a daughter, Victoria Alexandrina, and a son, who was born on the 30th of last October. Earl Spencer expired somewhat suddenly, at his seat, Althorp, Northamptonshire, on the 27th ult., thus bringing the long list of Earls who have died in 1857 down to the very end of that year. Earl Spencer is succeeded by his elder son, John Poyntz, Viscount Althorp, M.P. for South Northamptonshire, now the fifth Earl, who was born in 1835, and is unmarried. Beyond him and his infant brother, the only other male survivor at present of this distinguished house is the deceased Earl's youngest brother, the Hon. and Very Rev. George Spencer, better known as Father Ignatius, of the order of the Passionists.

SIR A. DIXIE, BART.

SIR ALEXANDER DIXIE, ninth Baronet, of Bosworth House, Leicestershire, was the third son of the Rev. Beaumont Joseph Dixie, Rector of Blossomville, and Vicar of St. Peter's, Derby, and was the great-grandson of Sir Wolstan Dixie, the third Baronet. He was born in 1780, and entered the Royal Navy in 1795, where he served with distinction. He was at the Battle of Trafalgar, and has assisted at the capture and destruction of twenty-three sail of the line, and several frigates and sloops of war, belonging to the enemy. He was twice a prisoner, and was twice wounded. He commanded during the last American War the *Chesapeake* and the *Saracen*. He became a Captain the 1st July, 1851. He succeeded to the ancient baronetcy of his family on the 23rd July, 1850, at the demise of his nephew, Sir Willoughby Wolstan, the eighth Baronet, without male issue. He married twice—first, in 1818, Rosamund Mary, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Dixie Churchill, Rector of Bickling, Norfolk, and by her (who died in 1831) had issue five sons, of whom three survive, and three daughters, of whom two survive—viz., Mrs. Wood, and Mrs. Evan Herbert Lloyd, of Ferney Hall, Salop. Sir Alexander Dixie married, secondly, Miss Burnham. He died on the 20th ult., and is succeeded by his eldest son, a physician, now Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, the tenth Baronet, who was born in 1819, and married, in 1843, Maria, daughter of the Rev. C. Walters, Rector of Brandean, Hants.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE new year opens with a Ministerial change, apparently of infinitesimal importance; but a change which also demonstrates the infinitesimal regard entertained by great persons for popular opinion. The Lord Privy Seal, Lord Harrowby, resigns, and the Marquis of Clanricarde, of all people in the world, is placed in the councils of the Sovereign, at a time when more important questions are coming up than have for years and years required the consideration of statesmen. Lord Clanricarde is a man of small political capacity, and, indeed, has the merit of not pretending to much. He has taken to politics as any other easy-going gentleman takes to yachting or short-whist; and, being good-natured and popular, he has acquitted himself of small undertakings, and has made himself few enemies. The office itself is nothing, but its holder is an adviser of the Crown and a member of the Cabinet; and certainly, at a time like this, it would have been far more becoming in the Premier to have selected a person of more weight and position than Lord Clanricarde. If, however, the office is given to his Lordship as a small token of acknowledgment for his exertions in putting his son, Lord Dunkellin, into the House as a supporter of the Ministry, of course one has no more to say—gratitude is a very meritorious quality in anybody.

Mr. Disraeli's colleague, Mr. Charles Compton Cavendish (a son of the first Earl of Burlington), having been made a Peer, for having faithfully supported the Whigs and never having made himself in the slightest degree obtrusive with his political opinions, a new election has taken place, and a stout battle has been fought between the son of the elevated member and Captain Hamilton, who came out for the Conservatives. The latter was defeated, and his friends impute much blame to the heads of the party for not exerting themselves. But persons who affect to be deep in electoral secrets say that an arrangement exists which prevents the present apportionment of Buckinghamshire between two Conservatives and a Whig from being disturbed.

The *Gazette* has formally announced the intended marriage of the Princess Royal, and the dates of the entertainments in honour thereof, the names of the distinguished visitors, and when they are to come and go. The seclusion of the happy couple will be of the briefest, for the marriage takes place on Monday, the 25th January, and on the 27th her Majesty joins them at Windsor Castle, and invests the bridegroom with the Garter on the 28th. On the next day the Royal party come to town to visit the Opera; and on the 2nd of February the city of shrimps is to be signally honoured—the wedded pair embark at Gravesend for Antwerp, amid the thunder of salutes from Tilbury Fort. The excitement of the fêtes and festivities will have subsided when Parliament reassembles.

The earthquake in Naples has caused a far greater loss of life than was originally supposed, and, though the complete details have not been given in, there appears reason to think that at least 5000 persons have been killed in various places. Some of the reports quadruple that number, but it is a Continental habit to exaggerate, and in the absence of more evidence it may be permitted to hope that the destruction has not been so great as is represented. Mournful enough is such a visitation under any circumstances. Perhaps it is almost as mournful to read that the authorities have not been ashamed to permit the populace to be cheated by the "miracle" of St. Januarius, whose aid has been invoked by the priests to prevent a recurrence of the shock. The saint's blood has not only liquefied but "boiled," we read, in presence of the catastrophe. And this when there is hardly an English or American schoolboy who has not read the explanation of the juggle whereby a bottle of red pomatum is made to melt in the presence of the spectators. We could almost recommend the great Russian conjurer now in London to add the Januarius trick to his programme. Horace Walpole's story of the quack who sold pills that were "good against earthquakes" is fairly trumped by the account of the Neapolitan paste. But the juggle is unhappily mixed up with too awful a catastrophe to be spoken of as it deserves on the present occasion.

The Jeufosse family, just acquitted, have found an imitator in the Mayor of Ail, in the Moselle district. This magistrate, having discovered that a young man was in the habit of paying nightly and clandestine visits to his mayorship's daughter, removed the lady from her chamber and placed his son there, armed with a gun, and with information that a burglar was likely to come, who, should he arrive, was to be shot. The son waited, the lover came, the gun was fired, and the result was fatal. The Mayor and his son have been arrested for murder, but it is difficult to see how a French tribunal can punish them after the decision of the Jeufosse case.

There is an annual outbreak of squabble about the River Serpentine, and it has just begun. The old project for bringing sea-water from Brighton and filling the Serpentine with it has been revived, and the usual answers have been given, some of which are not very convincing. One point which is urged is the difficulty of getting the ground for the pipes; but surely the Brighton Railway Company would have no objection to increase their dividend by leasing a narrow strip of their property. The objections about the impossibility of conveying clean water, when we are fighting for sewers that shall carry thick sewage for miles and miles, are trumpery; but there are chemical reasons against the plan. We trust, however, that Sir Benjamin Hall will be permitted by Parliament to do for the Serpentine what he has done for the other Park lake; and that the nonsense about London paying for London improvements will not be listened to. London is the property and ornament of England, and it is the business of England to keep it in order. We do not believe that the opinion of the provinces is different from our own; and we are inclined to regard the occasional opposition which is raised to metropolitan improvements as a mere bit of sordid claptrap. So, more strength to Sir Benjamin's hands!

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have dispensed a regal hospitality to a select circle of guests during the holidays. On Christmas-day, after partaking of the Holy Sacrament in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, her Majesty entertained at dinner the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the Prince of Leiningen, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Augusta Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Phipps, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Sir George Couper, and Mr. Glover. The following were invited after dinner:—The Rev. Lord and Lady Wrothesley Russell, Miss Russell; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. Strange Jocelyn, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lady and Miss Couper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Couper; Lieutenant Cowell, R.E.; Miss Eliza Seymour, and Miss Harriet Phipps.

On Saturday the Prince Consort went out shooting. The Duke of Aumale, the Count of Paris, and the Duke of Chartres arrived early, and accompanied his Royal Highness. The Princess of Salerno, the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess of Aumale, and the Prince and Princess of Joinville, visited her Majesty, returning with their illustrious relatives in the afternoon.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio arrived on a visit. The Duke of Nemours, with his family, also visited her Majesty. On Tuesday the Queen rode in the riding-house. The Prince Consort,

accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, went out shooting. The Prince of Wales went to London, and attended a lecture at the Royal Institution.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort and the Princess Royal walked in the Home Park.

Lord Dufferin and Lieut.-Colonel W. Frederick Cavendish have succeeded Lord Waterpark and Major-General Berkeley Drummond as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Court will return to London in anticipation of the marriage of the Princess Royal on the 15th inst.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The following is an authoritative announcement of the Court arrangements in connection with the approaching marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia:—

The marriage ceremony of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia will take place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Monday, the 25th of January.

There will be present on the occasion, besides the Royal family—His Majesty the King of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles (nephew of the King, son of Prince Charles), Prince Albert (brother of the King), Prince Charles Albert (son of Prince Albert), Prince Adalbert (cousin of the King), and the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden and Prince William of Baden (brother of the Grand Duke), and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the whole of whom will arrive in London, from the Continent, on the 15th of January and the following days, and will be her Majesty's guests at Buckingham Palace, while apartments have been engaged for their respective suits at Farnham's and Fenton's Hotels.

There will also be present on the occasion their Serene Highnesses Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern-Langenburg, Princess Feodora and Prince Victor of Hohenzollern, and the Prince of Leiningen.

Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and the Royal family will arrive in town on Friday, the 15th of January.

A series of theatrical representations will take place at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday, the 19th, Thursday, the 21st, and Saturday, the 23rd of January; at which her Majesty, the Royal family, and foreign visitors will be present.

Her Majesty will give a State Ball at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, January 20.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William will arrive on the 23rd. After the marriage ceremony on the 25th the Prince and Princess Royal will leave Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, attended by a limited suite.

Her Majesty will give that evening a State Concert at Buckingham Palace, to which the persons present at the marriage ceremony, the *corps diplomatique*, the members of the Government, and a number of the aristocracy will be invited.

On the 26th most of her Majesty's guests will return to the Continent. On the 27th her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the junior members of the Royal family, will join the young married couple at Windsor Castle, where on the 28th her Majesty will hold a Chapter of the Garter, for the purpose of investing Prince Frederick William with this distinguished order. The Knights of the Garter attending the Chapter will be her Majesty's guests at the Castle, and will be present at a grand banquet, to be given in honour of the occasion. On Friday, January 29, her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and the Royal family, with their Royal Highnesses Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal, will return to town, and be present in state at the representation at Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening. On the following day, January 30, her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, for the purpose of receiving congratulations on the happy event.

The departure of their Royal Highnesses is fixed for Tuesday, February 2. Their Royal Highnesses will embark at Gravesend in her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and cross over to Antwerp.

His Excellency Ferouk Khan, accompanied by a numerous suite, and attended by Captain Lynch, returned to Claridge's Hotel on Wednesday evening, from Bangor, where on the previous day he inspected the Britannia Tubular Bridge, under the conduct of Mr. J. O. Binger, manager of the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio have just returned to this Court, after an absence of three months on the Continent.

Madame de Rivero, wife of his Excellency the Peruvian Minister, gave birth to a son on Saturday morning, at the residence of the Legation in Harley-street.

MADAME LUCE, AND HER SCHOOL FOR MOORISH GIRLS.—(See the Illustration at page 8.)

(FROM THE SKETCH-BOOK OF A RECENT TOURIST.)

EDUCATION among the daughters of the Moslem everywhere is almost a nullity. The commonest domestic offices, such as are required in that laborious drudge the British "maid-of-all-work," are all that the Mohammedan lord of creation asks for in the help meet for him. In Algeria Saracenic civilisation had died away during ages of strife and turbulence and piracy, and no softening influences from the Christian lands they plundered affected their fierce sons. The women had even less refinement than their Eastern sisters, and, degraded into the position of menials or slaves, had none of that social or political influence which the harem in the East often possesses. After the conquest of 1830 there was a clear field for the labour of philanthropy; but the French are not good civilisers, their profligacy, rapacity, cruelty, and faithlessness, roused hate and horror both of their creed and their civilisation.

After a time they established schools in Algiers for native boys, to whom they paid a small sum monthly for their attendance, hoping thereby to induce Moslem parents to permit their sons to be taught French at least; but these institutions were viewed with the greatest suspicion, and had but small success. Of course, for Moorish girls they attempted nothing.

Soon after the French occupation Madame Luce (then Madame Allix) came to Algiers as a teacher in French families. She learnt Arabic, and by degrees got acquainted with the female portion of some native families of the better class. She had no ambitious views of "women's mission," and never wished to transform the veiled and slithered damsels of Algiers into preachers or politicians, mechanics, journalists, or physicians; but she firmly believed that the acquirement of the rudiments of some branches of useful knowledge would gradually raise them into the position of companions to their husbands instead of mere slaves, and that then they would insensibly acquire an influence on the male population, and work the change in their ideas and training which the Government had failed in producing. Deeply impressed with this view, she attempted in 1845 to establish a female school in Algiers. She persuaded two or three Moorish families to send their little girls to her to receive instruction, and she took a house on her own responsibility, and commenced with four pupils. These soon increased in number; and, when the number had swelled to thirty, she applied to the Government for the same support they gave to the schools for boys. From the local Government, however, she could only get compliments upon her energy, but no help; and, finding the expenses too great for her small means, she closed her school at the end of the year—not, however, abandoning her project. She pawned what valuables she possessed, and started in 1846 for Paris. She sent in a memorial to the Minister of War, detailing her plan, the means by which she meant to work, and the end she hoped to attain; and she had personal interviews with many officials. She succeeded in obtaining some assistance, and received 3000 francs (£120), and promises of further help when she returned to the colony, which she did at once. She reopened her school in the summer; but the promised support was so long in coming that she had great difficulty in keeping her pupils together. A legacy of £40, and some small assistance from individuals, enabled her to persevere, and to engage an Arab teacher to superintend the children's religious exercises. In 1847 the Government formally took the school under their protection, and appointed inspectors, who then found thirty-two children under her charge and the Arab teacher, who received the inspectors unveiled. Since then the school has gone on as well as Madame Luce could hope, and she has now 120 pupils, whose ages range from four or five to sixteen or seventeen years. The pupils are taught to work, to embroider, to read and write French and Arabic, and the elements of arithmetic and geography. Some of the elder pupils act as monitors, and instruct the younger ones. Madame Luce pledged herself to interfere in no way with the religion of the children, and the Arab teacher instructs them in what little knowledge of that kind is considered requisite. Whether Madame Luce will live to see any fruit from her disinterested self-devotion is uncertain; but her excellent system must in time work a great change; and in all probability the children of her pupils will be brought up in a manner more calculated to enlarge the understanding and refine the mind than even those who were fortunate enough to be the first upon whom her social experiment was tried; for she has been obliged to be extremely cautious not to arouse the fanatical prejudices of the more bigoted natives against her. Her system and object speak for themselves and deserve encouragement.



MOORISH GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN ALGIERS. — (SEE PRECEDING PAGE)



THE GREAT SALT LAKE CITY OF THE MORMONS, LOOKING WEST—THE SALT LAKE IN THE DISTANCE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

MR GLADSTONE'S "HOMER."—The new work on Homer, by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., which has given rise to so much literary speculation, is now in process of printing at the press of the University which the right hon. gentleman represents in Parliament. Its title will be "*Homer and the Homeric Age*," and it will appear in three volumes.

MUSIC.

For the first time in our memory, the ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, the most fashionable place of entertainment in London, is open during the Christmas holidays. Mr. Lumley is giving a series of performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, at considerably reduced prices. His company includes the principal stars of last season—Piccolomini, Spezia, Giuglini, Belletti, Rossi, and Violetti. On Tuesday last the performance consisted of the "Trovatore;" on Thursday, the "Traviata;" this evening it is to be "Lucia di Lammermoor;" and on Tuesday next the "Trovatore" will be repeated. The performances will be continued during the whole of next week. The speculation is eminently successful. On Tuesday and Thursday there were overflowing houses, and Piccolomini and Giuglini have been received with greater enthusiasm than ever.

During the festivities on the occasion of the nuptials of the Princess Royal, Her Majesty's Theatre is to be opened by the Queen's command, for four great dramatic performances—a tragedy, a comedy, an Italian and an English opera—under the direction of Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street. The theatre is to be splendidly decorated; and the greatest part of the grand tier of boxes is to be fitted up for the accommodation of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Court, and the Queen's Royal and illustrious guests and their respective suites. It is expected that these entertainments will be of the most magnificent description.

SPHON, the greatest living musician, has terminated his artistic career. Having resigned his post of Kapellmeister at Cassel, he took leave of the public on the 22nd of November (St. Cecilia's Day), when his dramatic chef-d'œuvre, "Jessonda," was performed under his own directions. At the end of the opera the curtain was again raised, and the composer was seen surrounded by the members of the company. The prima donna presented him with a laurel wreath, while garlands of flowers were thrown in showers from all parts of the crowded theatre. The illustrious veteran is in his 74th year, having been born at Brunswick on the 5th of April, 1784. He enjoys a green old age, but has done wisely in retiring from the "toil and trouble" of his profession, to spend the evening of his days in ease and tranquillity, in the bosom of his family.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—The announcement of the reopening of this theatre was responded to by the public in a manner that must have been satisfactory to the manager. The preparations made by Mr. E. T. Smith for their entertainment were, on the other hand, such as must have proved satisfactory to them. There was, to begin with, the newly-decorated theatre, bright and clear, a source of gratification at all times, and of peculiar attraction at the commencement of a season. The pantomime was, as we have said, by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, and, like all that gentleman's productions, designed for the edification of the rising generation, as well as for the amusement of "children of larger growth." "Little Jack Horner; or, Harlequin A B C," would teach the young idea how to shoot, as well as entertain the more robust intellects that seek for relaxation during the holiday season. Some are for the unbending of the mind altogether, and demand from the Christmas pantomime only extravagance and caricature, and absurd masks and impossible accidents—signs that signify nothing, "sound and fury," and folly with her cap and bells provoking laughter without reason. Such critics would reverse the prudent advice of our forefathers, which recommended us "to be prudent and wise"—an advice, too, generally applicable to Christmas festivities. Mr. Blanchard has been mindful of the maxim on all occasions; and, on the present, has been laudably careful that his mirth should have a meaning. The pleasure derivable from his composition is enhanced by its merit. The *utile in dulce* is his motto. His pantomime is a symbolical poem, or allegorical burlesque, in which certain attributes of mind and adjuncts of the schoolroom are personified. Nor does he fear that the nursery denizen will fail to apprehend and identify the notions and presentations as embodied on the stage. The "Grand Ballet of the Belles Lettres," as danced by Rosina Wright and her century of fair companions, was immediately intelligible to the audience, senile or infantile. There was many a Jack Horner, too, in the house who could speak to the veritable forms of the good and bad demons—*Intelligence* and *Ignorance* to wit—as those who, off the stage as well as on, had battled for the mastery of his nascent fortunes; and knew well the venerable *Proverb*, by whom the wholesome counsel was given to choose the former for "his guide, philosopher, and friend" through life. The Palace of Coral, or Fairy Aquarium, in which the transformations take place, is indeed a gorgeous scene, painted by Mr. W. Beverley in his most elaborate and effective style. These scenes now at all the great theatres are costly marvels; and Mr. Beverley, the author of so much emulation, has had to look to his laurels, and excel his former achievements. His present production is an evolving series of wonders. Air and earth are peopled with nymphs, fairies, and divine shapes, too glittering to behold undazzled; too transcendent in their beauty for vulgar appreciation. The author had dared to appeal to the imagination, and the artist responded in a kindred spirit. Mr. Smith has been equally careful of his pantomime as of his opening. The "comic business" is full to overflowing of disastrous chances, and petty miseries, that excite not sympathy but derision. Let us have fun, let who will suffer. Such is the judgment alike of *Cloven*, *Harlequin*, and *Pantaloon*. Here we have two of each—the division of labour ensuring freshness in the continued action. There are two *Columbines*, and a *Harlequina* (Mdlle. Agnes). M. Deulin is also engaged, and personates a dandy of fashion to the life. The whole performance is characterised by remarkable vigour, energy, and spirit. The scenery is throughout picturesque and appropriate, and the costumes expensive and striking. The masks are singularly expressive, and do credit to the remarkable artist by whom they have been invented.

HAYMARKET.—The attendance at this house on Saturday was exceedingly good. The comedy of "Speed the Plough," notwithstanding the season, was listened to with attention. Mr. Buckstone's pantomime—"The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood, or Harlequin and the Spiteful Fairy"—fully justified the expectation of the public, by its elegance and its appropriateness. Not novel in its theme, the clever manager has yet introduced modifications that give quite a local air to the production. We need not detail the story—every child knows how the Princess slept for a hundred years, and was awakened by a King's son, who became enamoured of her, and married her, thus frustrating the malice of the Spiteful Fairy. We have already given the cast of the pantomime characters. Mr. Calcott's scenery is highly interesting, clever, and beautiful. The grouping of fairies is exceedingly numerous, fanciful, and graceful. A banquetting-hall, with silver columns, is a striking scene; only exceeded by the Golden Grave of the Seven Fairies, among whose amaranthine groves the persons of the story are transformed into the grotesque caricatures of the harlequinade. In this there is some good dancing, and some fair comic business; but the real merits of the piece regard the introduction, which is manipulated with that easy and light touch that usually marks Mr. Buckstone's dramatic style. Nobody turns a nursery tale better, and fits it with dialogue simple yet suggestive, within the apprehension of a child, yet worthy the attention of a literary man, and capable of amusing the tastes equally of the refined and simple. Higher praise cannot be given.

LYCEUM.—So much expectation had been excited regarding the burlesque-cum-pantomime at this house that disappointment might easily have been incurred. Earnest labour, however, on the part of author, actors, and stage manager, aided by Mr. Fenton's almost matchless scenery, ensured the triumph of the piece. We have already stated that this pantomime, the subject and title of which were taken from "Lalla Rookh," was produced on Christmas-eve, and commanded a fashionable and quiet audience, who sat judiciously on the merits of the performance, and anticipated the verdict of Boxing-night. The various tales in Moore's poem are blended, the *Peri*, who is exiled from Paradise, serving throughout as the guardian angel of the virtuous, frustrating the designs of wicked Ghebers, and finally decreeing the transformations. This part was nicely impersonated by Miss Eliza Webb. The dialogue, especially towards the beginning, abounds in the smartest puns and most recondite allusions, not the less mirth-provoking by reason of their profundity; and the arrangement of the dramatic action is as skilful as can be. Mr. Fenton's utmost ingenuity has been expended on the scenery. The home from which the *Peri* was banished is admirably depicted; then the boudoir of *Lalla Rookh* is just what it should be; followed by *Aurungzeb's* Palace, and the Gheber's Haunt, leading to the Lake of Pearls, which is charmingly treated. Mountain passes and moonlight encampments, with the beautiful valley of Bucharest, succeed, all revealing in the prodigality

of an Oriental fancy, and filled with groups and incidents rivalling each other in the display of Eastern magnificence and grandeur. We had already prepared our readers for the wonders of the transformation scene—but it is impossible to describe them. We may write of golden corridors, and columns of solid gold, and how they, like "the unsubstantial pageants" of the world, dissolve, and gradually change into silver halls, the dwellings of ethereal creatures, whose beauty dazzles while it enchants the beholder, revealing group after group, and chamber after chamber, in interminable perspective. But justice cannot be done by any such description. Such triumphs of the scenic art must be witnessed; and even then one visit is not sufficient for their full appreciation. There are a thousand details not to be taken in at a glance—instances of elaboration and refinement really requiring study for their due appreciation. On Monday Mr. Dillon reappeared as *Richelieu*, in Sir B. Lytton's play, and again proved to his audience that he possesses the highest of histrionic powers, and a comprehension of talent capable of uniting the extremes of character. This is usually termed versatility; but it is more than this. It is the power of genius to assume, by its own interior force, the variety that is in nature; it is, as it were, a pre-existing harmony between the heart of genius and that of nature, so that they both beat alike, answering throb for throb, and pulse for pulse. The public evidently hail with satisfaction the return of Mr. C. Dillon to the Lyceum.

PRINCESS.—Mr. Kean commenced on Saturday with "The Corsican Brothers," and, though it was Christmas, nevertheless performed the fraternal pair himself as usual. Then followed the pantomime, which is from the pen of Mr. J. M. Morton, who has resorted to the Countess d'Aulnay's story of "The White Cat" for his theme, though scarcely for his materials, and has expended much fancy in the invention of special incidents. *Simple Simon*, King of the Verdant Islands (Mr. Paulo), has invited the fairies to fill the office of maternal sponsors at the baptism of his infant daughter, but has omitted to include *Dragonetta* among the number. The revengeful fairy transforms the infant into a white cat, her six nurses into tortoiseshell cats, and the neglectful monarch into a rat. A novel and very pleasing dance takes place in this scene, in which the choreographic fairies represent gems and flowers, and look like an illustration of Dr. Darwin's botanical and scientific poetry. We are then introduced to new persons—the *King of the Oh! Oh! Islands*, and his three nephews, *Broadgrinno*, the hunter; *Laughaloudo*, the fisher; and *Jollycocko*, the yachtster. Wearied with his own tyranny, and disgusted with their conspiracies, he resolves to resign his sway to the adventurous nephew who will bring him the largest pearl, and a lovely Princess, unseen by mortal for sixteen years. *Broadgrinno* is the successful candidate. Of the scenery, painted by Mr. W. Gordon—such as that of the kingdom of the fishes at the bottom of the sea—no praise can be too warm. The transformation scene is ingeniously and beautifully contrived—in a manner altogether elegant and in accordance with the best taste. The "fairy Christmas-tree in the realms of fancy and good-humour" unfolds its leafy screen and discloses its interior structure, composed as it is of numberless fairies radiantly attired, and forming as it were the very stem of the plant. The pantomime proper is also very good, with a fair abundance of practical jokes and clever mechanical contrivances, perhaps altogether superior in these respects to the general run. In this there is a wise expenditure, for our fathers were not altogether wrong when they thought more of the pantomime than of the introduction. Mr. C. Kean has done well, at any rate, in regarding them as of equal importance.

THE ADELPHI.—Mr. Webster has determined on a double attraction—the reproduction of Mr. Bernard's effective melodrama of "The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish," and the original representation of an exceedingly well-contrived burlesque, by Mr. Selby, on the ancient mythological theme of "Cupid and Psyche." The former was illustrated by some of the best acting of Madame Celeste, and the latter received a dramatic and histrionic interpretation both earnest and able. The author has well preserved the classic and poetic feeling of the subject, and touches the various presentable topics with a flying and graceful pen, never tedious, but never rapid. With Miss Maria Wilton for *Cupid*, and Miss Mary Keeley for *Psyche*, the singing and acting were sure to tell; but there was *Venus* in addition, most admirably acted and looked by Mrs. Billington, who made her first appearance. This lady will be a very great acquisition to the company. Of *Jupiter* it is enough to say, as we have said, that Paul Bedford is his representative—a most adequate and ample representative of his most hilarious Olympian Majesty. Nor must we omit to notice with commendation Mr. Moreland, who performed *Cochinet*, the rustic lover of *Psyche*, who jilts him for the sake of *Cupid*. To set forth the programme of incidents and characters were too voluminous a process, such is the elaborate minuteness with which Mr. Selby has worked out the details of his plot; but the interest of the story never flags for a moment, and the excitement of the action is perpetually renewed. A pantomime is connected with the performance; and this, for the abundance of its comic business and its scenes, is unrivalled. The wealth of invention shown in both burlesque and harlequinade is really prodigious. There is no mistaking the matter. Mr. Webster has profusely heaped his table and invited the public to a spread not to be elsewhere equalled for the quantity of the fare and the number of the dishes. Herr Henderson is his *Cloven*; and, besides speaking French and German, performs some wonderful things on the slack wire, and takes some extraordinary leaps. *Harlequin* and *Columbine* are personated by Miss Wilton and Miss Keeley, whose energy and perseverance in going through the amount of labour incurred was nothing less than heroic. The scenery, too, which is by Messrs. Pitt and Brew, was abundant, and most of it very beautiful. The whole should be accepted as an example of managerial bounty rarely exhibited.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Robert Brough, as we have previously intimated, rejoices in the creation of an original subject, under the title of "The Doge of Duralto; or, the Enchanted Eyes." Story and incidents are all of the poet's invention; and the dialogue is most carefully constructed, and is, in fact, dramatically excellent. *Impeccuoso* (Mr. Robson), the tyrant of Duralto, is the victim of a prophecy. On the birth of his daughter *Capriceia* (Miss Wyndham) a malignant hag pronounces her malediction, that, whenever the infant should first cry, the monarch would be transformed into a monster. Accordingly the frightened King indulges the child in all her whims, and does all that is possible to prevent a fit of weeping. Lovers are admitted, but on the most stringent condition. All ultimately, however, is in vain, for too much indulgence to the Royal daughter has ruined the Royal father; and suitors, finding the state of the exchequer in the state of Duralto, decline the honour of her hand. One hope, however, remains. The hero of her dream appears; but he, alarmed at the quality of her eyes, represses his rising affection, and refuses the alliance. And now the heroine weeps; but, lo! each tear is a pearl, whereupon old *Impeccuoso*, seeing therein the remedy of his poverty, becomes monstrous in mind though not in form. The mercenary parent proceeds to inflict all manner of cruelty on his unoffending victim. She is forced to rain tears in showers, and they fill cabinets with the pearls that she sheds. The recalcitrant lovers would fain return, all but the one hero, her dream-wooer, a jolly tar in reality, who goes in for true love and virtue, and is not to be diverted from the right course. The part of the father has been most carefully written for Mr. Robson. Some of the passages are parodied from *King Lear* and *Sir Giles Overreach*, with a spice or so from *Macbeth*, and give opportunity for the actor's peculiar tragic force. There is no falling off here: but the fact is that the real necessarily substitutes the burlesque, such being the nature of the situation that no second side is possible, and therefore the acting must be taken on the score of its positive value. We recognise the actor's genius all the more. The other characters are quite subordinate to the *Doge*, and were excellently played. Miss Hughes was the *Prince*, and made the most of the little intrusted to the lover. The *Princess* was played by Miss Wyndham, who added greatly to the general success by her graceful acting and very elegant costume. She sang exceedingly well, and gave a prominence to a part which had but little merit of its own to recommend it. Mrs. Emsden, as the attendant on the *Princess*, did good service both by her acting and the taste displayed in the selection of the dresses. The scenery is very picturesque and pleasing; and we regard the production as one the aim of which is elevated, and highly creditable to the author.

SADLER'S WELLS.—"Beauty and the Beast" is the subject and title of Mr. Greenwood's pantomime, which has an introduction *apropos* of fairy tales in general, previous to the selection of the particular theme for the occasion. Once selected, however, it is treated with great talent; and the scene is fitted with numerous incidents, among which are some that are extraordinary. There is, for example, a Forest of Snow, inhabited by wild beasts; and accordingly a procession of animal heads and human bodies parades the boards. The trans-

formation scene is remarkably beautiful. It is that of a nuptial bower, and goes far to rival the elaborate specimens at the West-end.

STANDARD.—The same remark is applicable to this theatre also. "Georgey Porkey, Pudding and Pie," crowns his labours with one of those brilliant contrivances in which all the houses have this year shown an ambition to excel. Pavilions of gold and pillars of ruby enchant the sight, and silver-robed fairies dazzle the senses. Anon, other regions open, and the electric light produces its magical effects on countless vistas of gorgeous edifices and forms of beauty. Not contented with this, at the close of "the pantomime proper" the manager presents another costly picture, nothing less than Phobus driving the Horses of the Sun. It is quite clear that Mr. Douglass will not permit the Glories of the Orient to be outshone by those of the opposite end of the town.

SURREY.—Mr. Shepherd has acquired great reputation for the manner in which he has in general got up his Christmas pantomime; nor has he this year fallen short in the slightest degree of his usual excellence. The pantomime of "Queen Mab; or, Harlequin Romeo and Juliet," is appointed with the utmost splendour, apparently regardless of cost. The scenery is especially beautiful, and does Mr. Dalby, the artist, great credit. Well has he imagined and painted the fairy retreats in happy land and the regions of transcendent love. The comic business was, as usual, good, and suited to the audience, who were delighted with the practical fun and boisterous jokes of the *Cloven*, Mr. Buck, who performed with great spirit.

ASTLEY'S.—This theatre presented "The Storming and Capture of Delhi" for its first piece; after which "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza" flourished in the pantomime. There was plenty of drollery and abundance of awkward accidents, accompanied by some clever scenery. The whole was received with uproarious applause, and perhaps produced more pleasure of the true, unsophisticated pantomime sort than more carefully-manipulated productions at more ambitious establishments.

CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. Nelson Lee has provided one of his best pantomimes for his own audience. It is his 201st production, and is entitled "William II. and ye Fayre Maid of Harrow; or, Harlequin Fiction, Fact, and Fancy." It is altogether brilliantly appointed and well acted. The comic business is uncommonly full of incident, and its popularity is indisputable.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—This scientific institution was deservedly patronised by the public on Saturday; and it must be confessed that its programme is now of the most attractive order. First on the list is a new musical and pictorial entertainment, which will delight the schoolboy, in which a youthful visitant of the Crystal Palace is supposed to fall asleep in the Egyptian Court, and thus, in vision, to voyage the Nile, taking in his way Karnak, Thebes, Denderah, the temple of Athor, the Memnonian statues, the island of Philos, and other noted and desolate places. The dissolving views are most excellent, and Mr. Cooper sings some capital buffo songs by which the dry narrative is, when needed, relieved. Some illusive phantasmagoria are also exhibited in connection with the natural magic lectures of J. D. Malcolm, Esq. The dissolving views that relate to the mutiny in India are also admirable. They are accompanied with some scenic effects that represent the capture of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow, and are in themselves most startling and impressive. Mr. Pepper's own lecture on "A Scuttle of Coals" increases in its popularity. There are also views of the *Leviathan*, which exhibit its size and difficulty of motion with wonderful precision. Among the more strictly and practically scientific lectures are those on Myer's railway signals for steam-carriages in motion, Ritchie's patent cork-beds, Stevens' bread-making machine, and Price's burglary and fire detector—all of which are illustrated by working models. There has also been a Christmas-tree planted in the hall, the toys and keepsakes of which were given away on Thursday. With these combined attractions the Polytechnic ought to command success.

THE COLOSSEUM.—This establishment is now under the sole management of Dr. Bachhoffner, who has done much to enhance its meritorious qualities, in promoting the variety and value of the leading exhibitions and entertainments. Mr. G. Buckland presents a lecture-panorama, under the title of "History made Easy; or, Britannia's Picture Gallery," which is also accompanied with songs. Mr. Downes, also, delivers a lecture on natural magic, in connection with the mechanical apparatus now so extensively employed by modern wizards. The dioramas of Lisbon and London still remain; but dissolving views of the rebellion in India, and a vocal and instrumental concert, are added to the general exhibitions; while a Mr. Forster emulates Mr. Woodin in a semi-kind of dramatic entertainment. In all this, instruction is provided for the public in an amusing form, and doubtless will assist in restoring to this institution the full popularity which it once enjoyed.

MADAME TUSSAULT'S.—This exhibition continues to attract at this season an extraordinary number of visitors, and always repays their curiosity by the addition of some notable novelty. Here we have the savage Nana Sahib and the chivalrous Sir Henry Havelock. The Chamber of Horrors was also crowded. The new attractions were augmented in their effect as well as number by the performance of an admirable selection of music.

BURFORD'S.—The Coronation at Moscow attracted great crowds to this Panorama on Saturday. Next in attraction was that of Sierra Leone. We are also promised the exhibition of a grand Panorama of Delhi.

MONT BLANC.—Mr. Albert Smith had, on Monday, two performances of his lecture, the popularity of which appears, if possible, to increase.

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE this week the "attractions" for the Christmas entertainments have been of the most varied kind, and on the most gigantic scale.—A pictured face of Joe Grimaldi, sixty feet long, has for its vis-a-vis a card of "the Queen of Hearts," representing "Her most gracious Majesty"; a monster Christmas-tree, fifty feet high, with bonbons gratis for the children; a monster plum-pudding, with slices ditto; the "Royal Punch and Judy which performed before her Majesty; fairy groups among the trees; a "learned bear"; Professor Logrenis, a conjuror; swings and roundabouts in the Egyptian and other courts; and a dance of 2400 couples.

THE MOHURRUM.

We have, in a former notice, stated that the Mohurram Festival is the principal one of the year with the Shea Moslems, who are so numerous in India and in Persia; and all may remember the apprehensions that were entertained of outbreaks on the part of the Mahometan population, even in Calcutta, Patna, Moorshedabad, and other places in Lower Bengal that had not risen. It is not necessary that we should again travel over the same ground. We content ourselves on this occasion with adding some details for which we had no space in the previous notice. Before doing so, however, we would, in reference to the feelings of the Moslem population in Lower Bengal, draw attention to the consideration that Lord Canning's apparently supine policy is explained by the fact which comes out from the correspondents of the provincial magistrates and collectors, that in these places there have been large masses of Moslem inhabitants wholly indisposed to the mutiniers; and that any sweeping measure that would look like an indiscriminate retaliation on Moslems would have turned against us large bodies of well-disposed citizens.

Our Illustration represents the Mosque of Moorshedabad at night, illuminated for the Festival of Hosseyn. The writing on the nearer pillars consists of short expressions from the Koran, such as *La Allah il Allah!* (there is no God but God), *Estant b' Allah* (my reliance is upon God), &c., &c. This large writing in mosques is called *Sulus*. At all great Moslem festivals illumination by night is common, and affords room for a display of such taste as the Easterns possess. It is by olive and palm oil lamps, and long, thick, wax lights—the age of gas not having yet arrived for Islam festivals. The magnificence of a mosque is often shown by its bronze candelabra and lanterns, which are of gigantic size. The faithful, in our illustration, are in the act of prayer, some repeating the formula, which at the beginning is done standing, with the arms slightly distended; others are in the subsequent act of prostration of the whole body, with the head to the ground. Preaching has become very rare in latter times, and a *vath* or sermon is usually very short, comprising a few moral maxims mixed with a variety of quotations from the Koran, some ejaculations of a religious character, and occasionally a picturesque anecdote, illustrative of the earlier times of Islamism.



MOORSHEDABAD EMAUMBARRIE. DURING THE MOHURUM. FROM A NATIVE DRAWING —(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

NEW SCHOOLS IN JERSEY.

THIS neat building has just been completed for the Central Schools of the parish of Gronville, in the island of Jersey. The foundation-stone was laid on Easter Monday, 1855, by his Excellency Major-General Sir Frederick Love, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the island. The ground plan was furnished by the architect of the Committee of Council on Education. The front elevation is due to Mr. Philip Brée, the architect, under whose direction the whole work has been completed. The stone used in the rubble-work is a blue sienite from a quarry in the neighbourhood; the quoins, dressings, and bell-gable are of white granite; and the jambs and mullions of the windows are of Caen stone. The work has been executed in a solid and substantial manner by the contractor, Mr. F. J. Hodel. The site is elevated and extremely well chosen, commanding a view of the fertile plain of Gronville, bounded on the left by the high ground on which stands the far-famed "Prince's Tower," and which stretches out into the sea as far as the bold promontory crowned by the old castle of "Mont Orgueil," and on the right by the channel which separates the island from the neighbouring coast of France, the clear outline of which is distinctly seen.

The plan of the building comprises two lofty and well-ventilated school-rooms, with class-rooms attached; and a master's residence, with courtyards, playgrounds, &c. The whole has been erected at a cost of £1200. The number of scholars already amounts to 120, with a prospect of still greater increase.

The parish of Gronville is situated at the eastern extremity of the island, and contains a population of about 3000 souls. There are a few families of resident gentry, but the greater part of the population is composed of small farmers, mechanics, and fishermen.

At La Rocque, in this parish, the French landed, on their invasion of the island, in 1781, under the command of the Baron de Rulecourt; and in the churchyard a modest sepulchral monument marks the resting-place of the British soldiers who fell in attacking the reserve left at La Rocque by the invaders, the main body of which had gone on to St. Helier, where they were defeated and taken prisoners by the British and island troops under the command of the young and brave Major Pierson, who fell at the moment of victory.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. SCORESBY.

If ever man deserved a memorial from his fellow-men it was the late Rev. Dr. Scoresby, who laboured through a great length of years in Arctic discovery, and whose life was, doubtless, shortened by his zeal in magnetic science.

The late Rev. William Scoresby, D.D., F.R.S., &c., commenced his career with voyages and discoveries of great interest in the Arctic regions. Upon his return he completed his education at Cambridge, entered the Church, and laboured most earnestly in his pastoral duties; at the same time not neglecting his scientific studies, but unremittingly endeavouring to employ them for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. The last act of his long life was his voyage to Australia to test the truth of his opinion with respect to the variation of the compass in iron ships. The fatigue of this voyage, however, so exhausted his frame that he died a few months after his return, at the age of sixty-eight.

To commemorate his eminent services a monument has been erected by subscription on the north wall of the nave of Upton Church, Torquay. The tablet is of Gothic design, sculptured in Caen stone: having side buttresses terminating in pinnacles from which springs a pointed arch on its spandril, bearing a scroll containing the text "He being dead yet speaketh." In a panel on the base are grouped an open Bible, a ship and anchor, a mariner's compass, and other mathematical instruments; and on a tablet of pure statuary marble, forming the background of the central niche, is engraved the inscription in old English rubricated letters.

The monument was designed and executed by Messrs. Osmond and Son, of Salisbury; and the photograph from which our Engraving is copied was taken by Mr. Widger, Union-street, Torquay.

THE GOORKAH KNIFE.

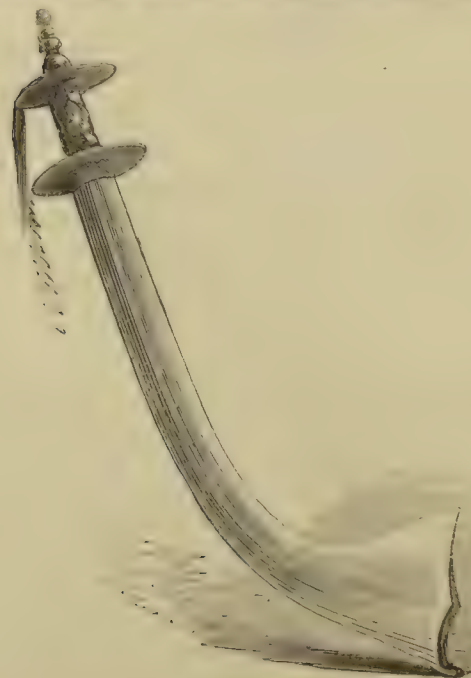
THE mails from India have of late frequently brought intelligence of the adhesion to British rule of the Goorkahs, and many acts of bravery. "The pure Goorkahs (says one account) are, beyond all doubt, the best native soldiers in the field we have ever had; witness the deeds of Reid's regiment before Delhi (which is, however, the only hill regiment which has done much). By all means let us employ as many of these men as we can, even though Nepal be the only independent State in India. But the real Goorkahs are exceedingly scarce; they are hardly to be had and the 'hillmen,' who have been amalgamated with them, though in many respects better, and less prejudiced than the plains people, are nothing like the real Goorkahs. Besides, they hate the plains, and suffer much in health there, and the Goorkah regiments are very troublesome about their families, the whole of which they carry about with them from cantonment to cantonment, and are always leaving companies to look after them, and so on. I hope that the Goorkah regiments may be much increased, but they must always be limited both in numbers and in the duties they will perform." Elsewhere they are spoken of as "the little gallant Goorkahs," "panting for blood," &c.

The chief war implement of the Goorkahs is the *koorkerie*, or curved knife, which has proved very formidable to the rebels, and with which they encounter a foe at close quarters, or dispatch a wounded man.

We have sketched the weapon from a specimen from Nepal, brought to our office by a Correspondent, who rightly considered it would be of interest to the public to see the kind of knife in use by our gallant allies, and which has been of late so much alluded to as a most formidable and destructive weapon.

The last Overland Mail brought the following account of an incident in which the brave Goorkahs figured:—

Colonel Wroughton, who was moving towards the eastern frontier of Oude with some 1500 Goorkahs and two guns, was met by some 5000 of the enemy with seven guns. The mutineers deployed with beautiful accuracy, displaying at last a solid line nearly two miles long. They did not, however, charge, but opened a heavy fire upon the Goorkahs. The little men—they are not above five feet—disapproved the proceeding, and with their usual pluck flung themselves forward on enemies three times their own number. The curved knives made quick work. Ten minutes after their charge the enemy had disappeared, leaving four guns, and 700



GOORKAH KNIFE.

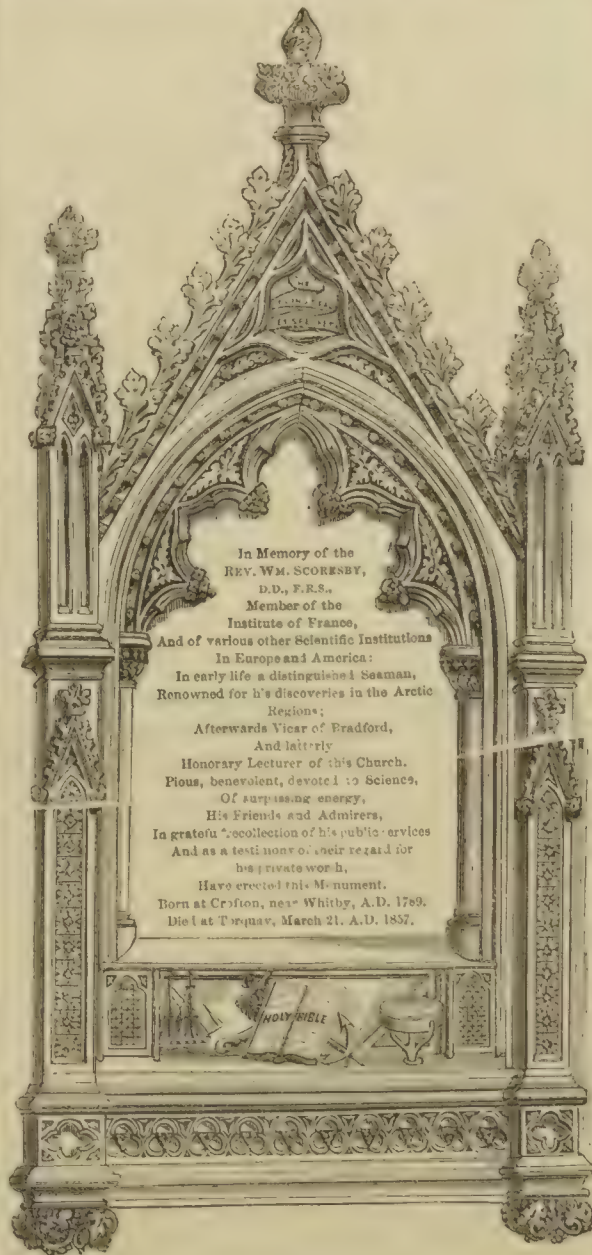


NEW CENTRAL SCHOOLS, JERSEY.

bodies on the field. These Goorkahs are the men for whom Sir Charles Napier had so strong, and, as it has proved, so well grounded, an admiration.

Mr. Stocqueler, in his useful "Oriental Interpreter," thus speaks of the past services of our allies:—

The Goorkahs are mountaineers of Nepal; and from the time of the British campaign in that country a good understanding has been established with these hill people, and they now freely enter the British army and are among the most faithful, active, and courageous of our troops. In the battles of the Sutlej in 1845-46 the Goorkah battalion particularly distinguished itself. Besides the musket or rifle the Goorkahs carry *koorkeries*, formidable *couteaux-de-chasse*.



MEMORIAL TO THE LATE REV. DR. SCORESBY, IN UPTON CHURCH, TORQUAY.

THE RUGBY TESTIMONIAL.

ON the event of Dr. Goulburn's resignation of the headmastership of Rugby School, his pupils, both old and present, determined to present him with a piece of plate as a mark of the feeling of esteem and regard which they entertained for him. Indeed, Dr. Goulburn has proved himself a very worthy successor of the great and good Dr. Arnold, to whose care and wisdom England now owes so many rising men. Monday, the 14th, was fixed for the presentation of the plate; and,

at the early hour fixed (nine o'clock), a number of visitors and a large body of old Rugbeians were assembled. The head of the school, Mr. A. Sedgwick, first addressed Dr. Goulburn, and, in a few graceful words, expressed the sorrow of himself and schoolfellows at parting from Dr. Goulburn, and concluded with hoping that their old master might ever enjoy in future health and happiness. He then presented a piece of plate, a very handsome clock of silver and black marble, surmounted by a statuette of Theology. On the plinth was a bas relief of the School Chapel, to the adornment of which the late head master has, both by liberality and good taste, largely contributed. The inscription runs thus:—

V.R. EDOUARDO. MEYRICK. GOULBURN. S.T.P.
SCHOLE. RUGBIENSIS. ALUMNI
HOC MUNUSCULUM
REVERENTES. GRATE. AMANTES
DEDICAVERUNT.

Dr. Goulburn, who was greatly affected, returned thanks in a few words, in which he referred to his own feelings and position, and paid high tribute to the acquirements of his pupils, who he was sure, he said, would be distinguished in the Universities, and who afterwards, he hoped, would become fine English Churchmen. He then spoke of their docile and affectionate behaviour during the time he had been their master, and concluded by several affectionate expressions, addressed more particularly to his old scholars.

The Rev. H. A. Pickard, Student of Christchurch, next, on behalf of the old Rugbeians, begged Dr. Goulburn to accept a piece of plate as a mark of their personal esteem, of their appreciation of his warm and cordial manners, and of the conscientious way in which he had performed the duties of his position. He concluded by an apt citation from Jeremy Taylor in praise of a good man, and by expressing a warm hope that the friendship commenced in school, and cemented by the proceedings of the day, might be continued in after life. The plate consisted of a fine centre-piece, with emblematical figures, and a suitable inscription. Dr. Goulburn, who was deeply affected, thanked the numerous subscribers for their kindness, and withdrew quite unable adequately to respond, amidst repeated and most hearty cheers.

The clock, which is unique of its kind, was made by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street; the candelabrum was manufactured by Messrs. Smith and Nicholson. An illuminated book, by Mr. Thompson, of Oxford, containing the names of old Rugbeian subscribers, was also given, and forms not the least cherished portion of the testimonial.



CLOCK PRESENTED TO THE REV. DR. GOULBURN, HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE beautiful weather which tempts away the more cosmopolitan of the "ring-men" to the cover-side, or rather to the coursing-field, brings no joy to the more thoroughgoing of the craft, who still plod down each recurring Monday and Thursday to Tattersall's, where Clydesdale continues in immense force for the two Thousand. Aneat the trainers and jockeys there is little news, except Cresswell has left John Scott for "Mr. Clive's" service; that Yates (who has had but little luck since Flatterer's two-year old season) is going to Russia; and that a well-known veteran private trainer is going to be united to a trainer's widow, to whom some one assigns a dower of £1100 a year. Earl Spencer's death only makes one or two nominations void, as he did not enter his own young stock. He had Cotherstone in his possession for several years; also Cowl for a short time, and latterly Newcourt. Stilton is the best horse he ever bred, and the produce of his dam, The Wryneck, fetched high prices in consequence at many succeeding May sales at Tattersall's. The celebrated Althorp huntsman, Charles King (father to Harry King, the first whip to the Queen's hounds), died not many weeks before him. The old man whipped into Dick Knight, and, on his retirement, hunted the Pytheley hounds, with Jack Wood as first whip. He had not been at the cover-side for some time past; but he retained all his old recollections of the Pytheley's days, when he, and Lord Althorp, Sir Charles Knightley, and Mr. Cook, were all young together, and was always looked up to as the great Northamptonshire authority on the subject.

Mr. Johnson is to bring twelve of the late Mr. H. Stebbings' mares to the hammer at York on Monday, as well as Camphine, the dam of Perfection and Precious Stone, and a yearling sister to the latter. Old St. Bennett, the conqueror of Harkaway, at Liverpool, well nigh twenty years ago, will also be put up, with Confidence and several others. During 1857 no less than 219 blood yearlings were sold, of which 111 were fillies. The combined average for the three previous years was 120 guineas on 204; but money became tighter, a reaction set in, with the failure of Greenfinch, Knight of Kars, &c., and the average sunk this year to 97½ guineas. The prices range from 500 guineas to 10 guineas, and ninety-nine were sold for 50 guineas and less.

The old Berkshire have had a very bad scenting month, and, in fact, we never knew scent so variable everywhere. In Pembroke-shire, for instance, it was capital nearly up to Christmas day, and then for a couple of hunting days the hounds could do nothing. The bottoms of some covers are also so dry that hounds can hardly speak to a fox when he has been gone half a minute. The old Berkshire, however, in spite of all these drawbacks, had a capital thing on Friday, with an afternoon fox, from Becket osier-beds, across the park nearly to Longcot, and so to Coles Pit. Up to this point it was slow hunting, and then succeeded forty minutes very fast from Coles Pit to Faringdon Grove, where it was all Clark and his whips could do to stop the hounds at dark. The time was 2 h. 30 min., and the distance, from point to point, about ten miles. It was, in fact, a remarkably enjoyable run, with plenty of variety, and real hunting in it. Lord Southampton's had a very great run in their woodland country on Saturday. After whipping a bad fox in Brayfield Furze (whose brush fell to a large band of attendant shoemakers, who dashed into cover with the hounds, and howled most unearthly tallyhoes amid the ridings), George Beers drew Ransome Wood, and a fox was found, who soon tailed off the whole field, and gave them a dose of nearly two hours, best pace, with not a check worth mentioning, and only the huntsman and one or two others up. He ran a long ring: at first to Stoke Plains, then back through Ransome's Wood again; and so through Horton Wood, Brayfield Furze, the Deer Park, Cowper's Oak, and was finally lost near Olney. The scent in the open was all that could be wished.

The testimonial to Lillywhite goes on well, and the *Sporting Magazine* for January thus speaks of his ancient renown:—"Some fifteen years ago, when Pilch began to decline in play, and before Parr appeared as a shining light, Felix was undoubtedly the first bat in England. His defence was not so good as either of those great masters, but his 'hitting was superior—he could hit all round. He was somewhat over fond of hitting, but how often he ran away with a match by it! On one occasion Hilary, the then best bowler in England, exclaimed, 'I don't know where to drop her, for he is sure to hit her away!'"

The coursing fixtures for next week are Seorton (open) on Tuesday and Wednesday; Hewell Park, on Wednesday; Highlander (Northumberland), on Wednesday; Southport, on Wednesday, &c.; Amicable Club (Hampton), on Thursday and Friday; and Deptford Inn Club, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

READING STEEPLECHASES.—TUESDAY.

Caleot Plate.—Metis, 1. Zana, 2.
Berkshire Hunt Steeplechase.—West End Pet, 1.
Berkshire Open Steeplechase.—The Minor, 1. Old Dog Tray, 2.
Selling Steeplechase.—Fanny, 1. Miss Chesterfield, 2.

AN OPERATIC FETE.—Besides the distinguished nobodies, there were some somebodies at the fete, somebodies political, artistic, commercial, literary, theatrical. There was a Minister, who was pouring out so much nonsense to a gay group of ladies, that when one found that he had been able to give the Commons some more late in the evening, one marvelled at his fertility of resource. There were several members of Parliament, chiefly amateur soldiers, with one or two elderly senators who, though in no way ornamental, were, as victims of the ballet, encouraged by the manager, always thoughtful for his dependents. A few beautifully-jewelled Hebrews were also about the grounds—wherever music is the goddess, you find Israel at the shrine, either worshipping or taking the offerings. Moreover, several authors might have been beheld in the flesh—and a good deal of it—walking among those groves, meditating noble thoughts, yet not averse to feminine prattle and the lighter wines. An English composer or so had been asked, and came, and perhaps scowled a little, when passed by a smiling foreigner, who could not for his ears (no trifling venture) have written such harmonies as the Britons indite, but, nevertheless, had managed to have four operas produced, and condemned, in rapid succession. Again, there were three or four of the half-dozen actors who are strong enough in their own art to respect another, and can hear the word opera mentioned without sneering. I saw a clergyman, too, with neat lavender gloves, and thought him out of place; but ceased to think so when I observed him listening very tolerantly to an exceedingly full-flavoured anecdote told by the little doctor of the theatre; but, perhaps, I do the priest wrong, for the doctor narrated in French, and the other may not have understood him. There were also some critics (the name is eschewed nowadays, and rightly, when there is so little to bear real criticism, and nobody to be swayed by it, charm it never so wisely), and it was touching to see how the opera-artists came up to them with enthusiastic reverence, and showed gratitude for the advice and reproof which these gentlemen could have written—had they liked. Finally, there was a dining-out wit, who garnered a great harvest that day by listening—contrary to his usual custom—to other people's stories, and who, I am sorry to hear, has since lost his prestige, through the fatal habit of putting greater names into his anecdotes of personal experience than is quite safe in a man who parades a Bristol diamond and a Birmingham II. From "The Gordian Knot," by Shirley Brooks, No. 1.

LARGE TURKEY.—Among the victims to the festivities of the season was an extraordinary turkey, one year old, but weighing nearly forty pounds; and, what made it more remarkable (for a Suffolk breed), it stood three feet high. It belonged to Mr. John Thurston, Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk.

TESTIMONIALS.—There was a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Highgate in their large schoolroom on Wednesday week, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of respect and esteem to the Rev. W. Shaw, thirteen years Curate of that district, but who is now promoted to the perpetual curacy of Yealand, near Lancaster. The pence of the poor provided a silver cream-cup, whilst the remembrances of the more wealthy were represented by a silver teapot, and a purse containing 230 sovereigns.—A gratifying proof of the estimation in which the Rev. R. Blinere, B.A., Curate and Evening Lecturer of St. Luke's, Old-street, is held by his congregation has been manifested to him by the presentation of £67, with a handsome purse (made by Miss Clarke, of Liverpool), to enable the reverend gentleman to take up his degree of M.A. at Cambridge. At the same time was presented a memorial on vellum, handsomely framed and glazed.—The inhabitants of Paulton, Somerset, have presented the Rev. Donald Cameron on his leaving that parish for the curacy of Cirencester, with a handsome timepiece, as a mark of their high esteem and regard for his uniform kindness and courteous demeanour during his ministry among them.—A splendid silver vase, valued at one hundred guineas, has just been presented, by subscription of the friends, to J. F. Sharpin, Esq., late Mayor of Scarborough, "in testimony of their regard for his private worth, and admiration of his public conduct."

Viscount Combermere's gifts of warm clothing and blankets were distributed on Christmas-eve to the poor of Audlem, Aston, Wrenbury, Burlydam, Newhall, and other townships on his estates.

THE PENSION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Henry Havelock to the Colony of the 3rd Buffs has been conferred by his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief on Colonel Inglis, of the 32nd Regiment, who so gallantly and successfully prolonged the defence of the Residency of Lucknow.

THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—Alderman Finnis publishes a letter from the Relief Committee at Agra, asking for £10,000 to relieve the distresses of the sufferers by the mutiny. The Alderman adds—"The public will be glad to learn that £10,000, the exact amount of relief requested by the Agra Board, had been voted for them by this committee before the date of their application, so that a few days after their letter was dispatched the funds for which they had applied must have been at their disposal."

A SOMNAMBULIST DROWNED.—On Friday morning (last week) the body of Mary Woods, aged sixty-six, a maiden lady, formerly living in Martin's-lane, Liscaud, was found floating in the Mersey, near New Brighton. She was dressed only in her night gown. About three o'clock that morning some villagers had seen a figure in white walking from the direction of the deceased's house to the ferry, the distance between the two being about half a mile, and before the body had been discovered they gave out that they had seen a ghost. When the other inmates of the house arose at the usual time the house-door was found open, and the deceased was missing from bed, which had evidently been occupied.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening a collision occurred at the Gorton station of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, by which an engine-driver lost his life. He was driving a ballast engine into the engine-works at Gorton. Finding the signal off and the signalman absent from his box, he ordered his fireman to hold the points whilst he crossed from the down to the up line of rails. He was on the point of leaving the up-line again, to enter the engine-shed lines, when another engine, proceeding from Ardwick to Guide-bridge, came into collision with the ballast engine. The second engine was thrown off the rails, though not upset, and a few minutes afterwards the driver of the ballast engine was found lying on the rails and breathing his last. The fireman of the other engine, whose name is Gee, was also found lying on the ground insensible, having sustained concussion of the brain, but he is expected to recover. The driver of this engine, John Rhodes, was also injured slightly.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that a full average business has been transacted in the Consol Market, both for Money and Time, prices have suffered some extensive fluctuations, arising chiefly from the failure of a leading member of the Stock Exchange for a considerable amount, and some large sales having been effected for Money. In the early part of the week Consols for Account touched 94½; but on Wednesday they fell to 93½, from which latter point, however, they have since rallied to nearly their highest quotation. At the present moment there are several features calculated to produce higher prices. In the first place, the stock of bullion in the Bank of England has increased to over £11,000,000; and the latest return from the Bank of France shows a supply amounting to £10,800,000. These amounts involve a steady and, possibly, important reduction in the rate of discount. The Bank of France has lowered its quotation to 5 per cent; but the directors of the Bank of England have made no change in the minimum rate. A decline in it next week is regarded as certain.

In the general Discount Market, good bills have been freely taken at 7½ and 7 per cent; and we learn that the leading bankers have resolved to reduce the interest for money on "call" from 6 to 5 per cent. In the Exchange, money has continued very abundant, and loans have been obtained on Government securities at from 4 to 4½ per cent.

On the Continent, the exchanges have become less favourable, consequently the flow of gold to this country will shortly cease. At Petersburg the rate has suddenly advanced to 35d. and 35½d. in consequence of the Russian Government having permitted the export of 75,000 half imperials to England. At Shanghai the exchange has declined 5 per cent, but from India the rates still come high; nevertheless, it is stated that preparations are making to ship £500,000 in silver to the East, by the packet which sails on the 20th inst.

Nearly £500,000 in bullion has been received this week, chiefly from Australia and the United States. The whole of that supply will, no doubt, be added to the stock in the Bank, as there is now scarcely any demand for gold for export purposes.

During the past seven years the total exports of gold to the East have amounted to £4,700,816; of silver to £47,513,112. These supplies are exclusive of those shipped from France and other quarters. Last year our aggregate imports were valued at £28,328,000.

A small loan is about to be contracted in this country by the Norwegian Government to assist the mercantile houses in Norway who have suffered by failures in this country and Hamburg.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending November 21, current year:—

Bank of England	..	..	..	..	£89,557,130
Private banks	..	..	..	..	3,655,577
Joint-stock banks	..	..	..	..	3,045,593
Scotland	..	..	..	..	6,314,222
Ireland	..	..	..	..	6,774,616
Total	..	..	..	..	103,347,138

Compared with the previous month and with November last year the above return shows very few changes.

On Monday Home Stocks were very firm, and prices showed a steady rise, compared with the previous Thursday's closing quotations. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 93½; New Three per Cents, 93½ to 94½; Consols for Account, 93½ to 94½; Long Annuities, 1860, 2 1-16; India Bonds, 20s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 1859, 98½; Bank Stock was 217. The Market was steady on the following day, when the Reduced marked 93½ 94½; New Three per Cents, 93½ to 94½; Consols for Account, 93½ 94½; India Bonds, 20s. and 15s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. premium. Prices had a drooping tendency on Wednesday, and the Market was rather heavy. The Three per Cents Reduced, realised 93½ 94, and 93½; the New Three per Cents, 93½ 94, and 93½; Consols for Account, 93½ 94; Long Annuities, 1860, 2; India Bonds, 20s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 1858, 99½; Ditto, 1859, 98½. The market opened steadily on Thursday, and Consols were done at 93½ 94; but when it became known that the Bank Directors had made no change in the rate of discount, the quotations fell to 93½ 94. The New Three per Cents were 93½ to 94½; and the Reduced, 93½ to 94½; Bank Stock, 217; Exchequer Bills were par to 4s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 98½; and India Bonds, 15s. dis.

All Foreign Bonds, but especially Turkish Securities, have met rather an active market, and prices generally have steadily advanced. Brazilian five per Cents have realised 94½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 92; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Russian Five per Cents, 108; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½ to 42; Spanish New Deferred, 26½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85½; Turkish Six per Cents, 97½; Turkish Four per Cents, 102½; Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 33; Dutch Four per Cents, 77; Peruvian Three per Cents, 52½.

The market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares has ruled steady, at extreme quotations. Australasia have been dealt in at 1½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18½; London Chartered of Australia, 17½; London and County, 2½; London Joint-Stock, 2½; London and Westminster, 46; Ottoman, 18½; Union of Australia, New, 11½; and Union of London, 22½. In Miscellaneous Securities the transactions have been only to a moderate extent; nevertheless, prices have been well supported. London Dock Shares have marked 93½; Australian Agricultural, 26; Canada Company's Bonds, 119; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto, New, 4; English and Australian Copper, 1½; European and American Steam, 5½; National Discount 3½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73½; Berlin Waterworks, 4½; Grand Junction, 65½; West Middlesex, 69; Lambeth, 95; Hungerford Bridge, 61; and Vauxhall, 17½.

Considerable activity has prevailed in the Railway Share Market, on higher terms. The account has been adjusted, but very high rates, equal, in some instances, to 20 per cent, have been paid for carrying over. The total "calls" for the present month amount to £3,048,022. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5½; Caledonian, 8½; Chester and Holyhead, 31; Cornwall, 4½; East Anglian, 19; Eastern Counties, 60; Eastern Union, B Stock, 30½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 31½; Great Northern, 98½; Ditto, A Stock, 86; Great Western, 54½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 78½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 24½; London and Blackwall, 6; London and Brighton, 107½; London and North-Western, 98½; Ditto, Eighties, 4½; London and South Western, 96½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 64½; Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford, 13; North British, 52½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 98; Ditto, Leeds, 55½; Ditto, York, 86; North Staffordshire, 14½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 31½; Scottish North Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 26; Ditto, Scottish Midland Stock, 71½; South Devon, 34; South-Eastern, 72½; South Wales, 80; Stockton and Darlington, 37; Vale of Neath, 20½; West-end of London and Crystal Palace, A, 3½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 93; Hull and Selby, 106; Midland-Bradford, 90½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 94; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 106½; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Three-and-a-Quarter per cent, 66½; Midland Consolidated, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 95½; Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, 11.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian, Additional Capital A, 8½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 15; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 4 pm.; Ceylon, 2½; Eastern Bengal, 1 pm.; East Indian, 112½; Ditto, C Shares, 17½; Ditto, E Shares Extension, 7; Geelong and Mel-

bourne, 19; Grand Trunk of Canada, 50½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 84½; Great Indian Peninsula, 22½; Great Western of Canada, 20½; Ditto, New, 12½; Ditto, Bonds payable 1873, without option, 103; Madras, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Extension, 103; Ditto, Third Extension, 6½; New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land, 4; Ditto, Class B, Capital Shares, 3; Pambaj, 8 pm.; Seinde, 12½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6½; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1½; Dutch Rhenish, 10; Great Luxembourg, 7½; Lombardo-Venetian, 11½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Northern of France, 38½; Recife and San Francisco, 10; Royal Danish, 16; Sambre and Meuse, 8; Southern of France, 2½.

Foreign Mining Shares have ruled steady. St. John del Rey have realised 11½; Copiapo, 11½; General, 15½; Santiago de Cuba, 12½; and United Mexican, 4½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Dec. 28.—Notwithstanding that only a limited supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market, the demand for all kinds ruled very inactive, at last week's quotations. Fine foreign wheat sold to a fair extent at full prices; but low and middling qualities were very dull. We had a steady locality for fine barley, at extreme rates. Grinding and distilling sorts sold at irregular currencies. There was only a limited sale for malt, on former terms. Oats were in short supply and sluggish request, at previous quotations. Beans moved off heavily at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. In the value of peas and flour we have no change to report.

Wheat.—Nearly all kinds of produce met a slow inquiry in to-day's market. Compared with Monday no change took place in the quotations. English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 43s. to 45s.; ditto white, 45s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s. to 45s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 34s.; maltine ditto, 31s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 55s. to 60s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 65s.; Chevalier, 64s. to 66s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 25s.; ditto, black, 20s. to 25s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 34s.; maltine ditto, 31s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 55s. to 60s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 65s.; Chevalier, 64s. to 66s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 25s.; ditto, black, 20s. to 25s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 34s.; 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FIRST-CLASS F



FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



ISLAMABAD, CASHMERE—A MAHOMMEDAN FUNERAL PASSING—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

To the brief account by telegraph which we gave last week of this deeply-interesting event we are now enabled to add the following particulars, which, in default of one ample and authentic account, we collect from different sources—the account of this great military operation being as yet imperfect, all the reports of the later operations being merely by telegraph.

A despatch received at the India House, containing the gist of the Calcutta mail, and giving an account of the operations at Lucknow, reads thus:—

The Commander-in-Chief crossed the river and entered Oude on the 9th Nov. He was reported from Cawnpore on the 12th to have reached Alumbagh, and to have opened communications with Sir James Outram. Between the 9th and 12th 1300 troops of all arms crossed the river at Cawnpore to join the Commander-in-Chief. On the 12th three companies of the 32nd marched for Alumbagh, and on the following day three companies of the 13th, the military train, and Crawford's artillery were to move in the same direction; further, it was intended to send on Carthew's brigade of Madras sepoys, expected at Cawnpore, unless the Gwalior mutineers should cross the Jumna; the latter on the 12th numbered 3000, or, by native accounts, 5000 effective men, with eighty heavy and thirty field-guns.

By the last telegram, dated 23rd, some portion of this force had crossed the Jumna and entered the Doab.

On the 13th the Commander-in-Chief commenced operations by blowing up the Fort of Jhullawan, near Alumbagh; on the 15th he occupied Dilkosha Park and Martinière, after a running fight of two hours. In the evening the enemy again came forward, but were heavily repulsed, and the operation ended in our taking the post across the canal. Our losses small.

On the 16th the Commander-in-Chief advanced across the canal in force. On the 17th he attacked Bagh, which was occupied after a severe struggle. The enemy suffered enormously, 1500 dead bodies of sepoys having been encountered in one place only. The Nnah Munzill was then cannonaded for three hours, and was carried at dusk, after one of the severest fights ever witnessed.

On the 16th the Mess-house was carried by assault, after a heavy cannonade, and the troops then pushed on rapidly and seized the Motee Mahal before dark.

Outram and Havelock came out then and joined the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief reports that the garrison had been removed, and that he is engaged in conveying women and wounded to the rear. The city of Lucknow will be held in check by a strong movable column, with field and heavy artillery, occupying a good military position outside the town.

The following particulars are from the summary of the *Bombay Times*:—

In our last we mentioned the arrival of Grant's column at Cawnpore on the 27th October, when, crossing the Ganges, they arrived at Alumbagh on the 1st November. It had now become known that Outram and Havelock were not only holding their own, but were suffering comparatively little injury from the almost unceasing fire kept up upon them by the enemy. They were provisioned for weeks; and, as there were understood to be above 100,000 rebels in arms around, Sir Colin Campbell wisely resolved to delay the final attack until the force at his disposal should have assembled in sufficient strength to be irresistible. His Excellency and staff reached Cawnpore on the 3rd, having, as formerly stated, narrowly escaped being captured by the enemy on the road. Although it was known in August that 30,000 men were on the way from England, the arrangements for pushing them on appear to have been deterred till close upon their arrival. To this source of detention the tedious delays that followed are mainly ascribed. Troops are now mustering in strength at Cawnpore.

On the 9th Nov., the 5th, 53rd, 84th, and 93rd, with portions of other regiments, crossed the Ganges, and were speedily followed by the Naval Brigade, who dragged their twenty-four guns along with them as if they had been toys. Large supplies of provisions had by this time been sent into Alumbagh, and arrangements of all sorts were made with the caution required and deliberation permitted by the occasion. Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore on the 11th, and rode forty miles at a stretch in the direction of Lucknow.

The sick and wounded left by Havelock at Alumbagh were sent into his camp, with the view of returning to Cawnpore, under a guard of Sikh horsemen—an arrangement that nearly proved fatal. As they approached the British camp they were mistaken by the seamen of Peel's Naval Brigade for the advanced guard of the enemy, when the guns, loaded with grape, were levelled and about to be fired. Luckily, the face of the European surgeon was recognised in time to prevent mischief.

The Commander-in-Chief had with him a European horse battery, two troops of horse artillery; sixty Royal Artillerymen, with two 18-pounders and two 8-inch mortars; 320 of the 9th Lancers, detachments of her Majesty's 5th, 8th, 53rd, 75th, and 93rd, and 300 of the Naval Brigade, or, including the 990 joining him from Alumbagh, above 3000 Europeans in all; besides a squadron of Sikhs and of Hodson's Horse, 1000 Sikh infantry, Sappers and Miners, &c., or an additional 2000 natives.

On the 13th he advanced to the banks of the canal, dispersing the rebels who approached him, and capturing all their guns.

On the 15th the rebels, after a running fight of a couple of hours, were driven from the Dilkosha and La Martinière. They shortly after rallied, however, and made an attack on the British position, when a severe repulse was sustained by them. We had chiefly depended on our artillery, wisely avoiding the needless exposure of our infantry to desperate men.

On the 16th the canal was crossed which separates Alumbagh from Lucknow, the Chief advancing on Secunderbagh, which was carried after a severe struggle, the enemy suffering terribly. Having garrisoned each position as we advanced, the Samuch was attacked about three o'clock in the afternoon; and, after a tremendous cannonade, was carried about dusk. Sir Colin Campbell describes it as one of the most severe fights he had ever witnessed; and few men have seen more of hard fighting than he.

Early on the morning of the 17th communications were opened to the left rear of the barracks towards the canal. A heavy cannonade having been kept up all the morning on the Mess-house, that very strong position was carried by assault at three p.m., when the troops, pushing on rapidly, were able to seize the Motee Mahal before dark. Sir Colin Campbell now approached the brave garrison, who had been closely beset since the 25th of September, when Generals Outram and Havelock came out to meet him. Although the enemy was not yet completely subdued, the communications with the rear were all reopened, and the sick and wounded, the ladies and children, were dispatched under escort to Cawnpore. Our loss, though considerable, was less than might have been looked for.

Our latest tidings extend only to the 21st, and have been supplied by electric telegraph alone, so as to be in the last degree meagre and incomplete. On that date two telegraph assistants were murdered at Alumbagh, and we must now wait for further intelligence. The routes from Cawnpore westward are still so interrupted that the mails are in the last degree irregular, or we should before now have had full particulars by letter. The force in all now in Oude amounts to close on 12,000 men, consisting of the 9th Lancers, the Naval Brigade, the 1st Madras Fusiliers, H.M.'s 5th, 8th, 23rd, 32nd, 53rd, 64th, 75th, 78th, 82nd, 84th, and 90th Regiments, with a magnificent park of artillery, a portion of the Rifle Brigade, Royal and Madras Sappers and Miners, the Sikh Infantry and Cavalry—ably commanded and in the highest state of efficiency.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.
Naval Brigade—Midshipman M. A. Damer.
Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Colonel Bazeley, Commissary of Ordnance; Captain Hardy.
Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Mayne.
Carabineers—Captain Wheatcroft.
H.M. 90th—Lieut. Moultrie.
32nd Highlanders—Captain Dalzell; Captain Lumsden, 30th N.I. attached to the 32nd.
2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant Frankland.

WOUNDED.
General Staff—General Sir C. Campbell, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, slightly; Major Alison, Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, severely; Captain Alison, A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief, slightly;

vs. slightly; Dr. Major Pennycook, Lieut. Surgeon Veale, severely.
Bengal Artillery—Captain Hood, severely; Captain Hammond, severely.
H.M. 53rd—Captain Walton, severely; Lieut. Munro, dangerously.
H.M. 78th—Capt. R. Boyle, severely.
H.M. 84th—Lieut. Woolhouse, lost right arm; Lieut. Barry, slightly.
H.M. 90th—Major Barnston, severely; Lieut. Wyne, slightly; Lieut. Powell, slightly.
H.M. 93rd Highlanders—Lieut. Colonel Ewart, slightly; Capt. Barroughs, slightly; Lieut. Cooper, severely; Lieut. Welch, severely; Lieut. Goldsmith, severely; Lieut. Wood, severely; Ensign Macnamara, severely.
1st Madras Fusiliers—Lieut. Arnold (since dead); Lieut. Groom (since dead); Lieut. Bailey, severely; Lieut. Barclay, slightly; Lieut. Dobbs, slightly.
2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut. Watson, dangerously.
4th Punjab Infantry—Lieut. Paul, severely; Lieut. Macqueen, severely; Lieut. Oldfield, severely.
Hodson's Horse—Lieut. Hackett, severely.
Volunteer Cavalry—Capt. Lynch, of H.M. 70th, severely.
5th Fusiliers—Capt. Leith, slightly.

The following summary of the principal events of recent occurrence in other parts of India is chiefly from the *Bombay Times*:—

DELHI.

The doomed city, though no longer the scene of our anxieties, continues the centre of activity in the north-west.

Twenty-four inferior members of the Royal family were executed by sentence of a military commission on the 20th of November.

Zokeen Abdoolah, an influential rebel chief, was executed on the next day.

DEFEAT OF THE JOODPORE LEGION.

In the beginning of the month Colonel Gerrard was ordered to make a demonstration towards Rewaree. By the 13th he had reached Kanoud, in pursuit of the Joodpore Legion, said then to be at Nar-noul. He was joined on the way by a detachment under Captain Stafford, when they attacked and after a severe encounter defeated 5000 of the enemy, capturing all their guns, six in number. The enemy advanced to meet us about eleven o'clock, and the contest lasted till late in the afternoon, when the serai on which they rested was captured at sunset. Our loss amounted to about seventy killed, Colonel Gerrard amongst the number.

ROHILCUND.

The tidings from Rohilcund, sent home by the mail of the 17th November, came down to the 5th, and were in general very satisfactory. They continue of the same complexion, and extend a fortnight further on. In the end of October Colonel Cotton's force, having captured Putehpore Sikree, a place thrice the size of Agra, reached Muttra on the 1st of November. After a day's rest they left again on the 3rd, marching twenty miles on a stretch, to a town called Jhet. The place was surrounded by our cavalry, when the rebels were found to have decamped several hours before. Pushing on beyond this, a camelman was killed by the rebels in a village close by, when they were immediately attacked and dispersed, and the place destroyed. On returning to Agra, the force was taken charge of by Colonel Riddell, who marched on the 14th in the direction of Allyghur and Bolund-shuhur, with the view of watching the movements of the rebel chief Walleed Khan, who was encamped with a large following on the left bank of the Ganges. Here, united with Major Eld's detachment, they were to push on to Mynpoorie, where the Rajah had been troublesome. On the 17th they reached Secundra Rao, on the grand trunk road. Beyond this our information does not extend. On the 10th November the Allyghur detachment, under Major Eld, moving up the Kuteha Ghaut, and finding a body of the Rohilcund insurgents on the opposite bank, opened fire on them, killing twenty-eight and wounding thirty.

MALWA.

We gave in our last tidings of the outbreak at Mehidpore, in which Captain Mills and Dr. Carey were slain on the rising of part of the contingent. Brigadier Stuart's column was then moving rapidly in that direction. On the 11th the cavalry, under Major Orr, occupied Mehidpore, the rebels having left the previous day. On the 12th he marched out with 387 men of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, and overtook the insurgents to the number of about 500, with two guns, at Rawul, where they had resolved to make a stand. They were immediately attacked and dispersed by our cavalry, who cut up above a hundred of them; two nine-pounder guns, with a large number of carts loaded with ordnance stores, being captured. In the course of the pursuit the enemy abandoned the three guns they had taken at Mehidpore, with two others of large calibre, seized by them at Burnugger. Our casualties were inconsiderable. Lieut. Samuels was dangerously wounded, and Captains Murray and Clarke had their horses shot under them. The enemy were dispersed in all directions; seventy-six prisoners were taken, and tried four days afterwards by drumhead court-martial at Mehidpore, and shot, as having been found in the field against us. On the 11th part of the force crossed the Chumbul and encamped on the other side, two marches from Mundesore. Some 8000 rebels were said to have taken up a position in this neighbourhood. On the 21st the enemy attacked our left front, and threatened our right. They were driven into Mundesore with heavy loss. The cavalry pursued Heera Singh, with his horsemen, and drove them into a village about ten miles from Mundesore, on the Neemuch road, where the rebel force appeared in strength, and showed its standards. On the 23rd Stuart's main column marched in this direction, and found the enemy advancing to meet them. They took up a position, with the strong village of Goorara in their centre, overlapping very considerably both our flanks. The guns on their left centre, having been silenced by our artillery, were captured by her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons. They were now driven from their principal position with heavy loss, a body of them not the less continuing obstinately to maintain a portion of the village. While engaged in front, the garrison of Mundesore sallied out and attacked our rear, but were repulsed by the rearguard. On the 24th the rebels abandoned Mundesore in the course of the night, and retired on Nugur, in the direction of Rampora. The casualties of the four days were—Lieut. Redmayne, 14th Light Dragoons, killed, and eight rank and file wounded; Lieut. James, severely wounded in the arm; Lieut. Martin, severely wounded in the leg; Lieut. Prendergast, slightly wounded, and four other officers slightly. Sixty-eight rank and file of other corps were killed and wounded.

The fort and town of Saugor remained untouched, but large parties of rebels are in the surrounding districts.

A part of the Madras column defeated a body of the insurgents near Scorah, on the Jubbulpore road, on the 10th of November, and took two guns.

The detachments under Colonel Riddell and Major Eld are employed in clearing the Ullgour (Alighur) districts.

Major Eld, on the 19th of November, fell in with and dispersed a body of Rohilcund insurgents.

All is quiet in the Punjab. The Gogaria rising has been entirely put down.

The Bheel disturbances in Candeish continue, but the Bheels are confined to the hills, and will be attacked in their strongholds when the jungle is cleared.

The Minister of the Kolapore State was stabbed in his office, on the 23rd of November, by an Arab soldier. The wounds are slight. The Arab was actuated by private motives only.

From the Southern Mahratta country intelligence has just been received of a rising near Moodul. A force was advanced from Belgaum to restore order. The state of things in that part of the country is not satisfactory.

All is quiet in Madras and the Nizam's country.

The following vessels have arrived since the dispatch of the last mails:—Nov. 8, *Barham*; Nov. 13, *Victoria*, and *John Bell*; Nov. 16, *Octavia*, *Agamemnon*, and *Urick Castle*; Nov. 17, *Cressy*, and *Champion of the Seas*; Nov. 19, *James Baines*; Nov. 20, *Hammond*; Nov. 22, *Chargate*, and *Sir Robert Sale*; Nov. 23, *Ellenborough*; Nov. 21, *Monarch*, *Calabar*, *Aliziv*.

NEEDLEMAKING IN CHINA.—A correspondent of the *Times* writing from Shanghai says:—"At Ningpo there is a needle manufactory, where you may see men grinding long steel bars to the necessary fineness by rubbing them with their hands upon a stone, then notching them at the required lengths, breaking them off, and filing the points, when little boys take up the wondrous tale and drill the eye in each individual needle. They say that English needles rust in the moist hand of a Chinaman, but that these stumpy substitutes do not."

and with short rows of black velvet. We have seen a dress of this style, with a deep flounce, headed by a narrow frill pinked at the edge. The hair is disposed in full rouleaux at each side of the face, and the head is encircled by a wreath of pink azaleas, with pendent sprays over the back part of the neck. The opera cloak shown in this illustration is an elegant novelty, distinguished by the name of "The Princess." A sort of epaulet descending from each shoulder is ornamented with embroidery in the style of the Indian Peshawur braiding. The open spaces in the pattern are filled up with satin of various hues, thus producing a rich and brilliant effect. This new opera cloak is registered by Messrs. Farmer and Rogers, of Regent-street.

Fig. 2 (*Promenade Dress*).—Robe of dark blue droguet, figured with stars in black velvet. The corsage has no basque at the waist, but has a sort of pelerino or fichu, made of blue chenille, edged with velvet stars, hanging in the style of *pendeloques*. The sleeves have epaulets and frills, trimmed in corresponding manner. Collar and under-sleeves of worked muslin. Cloak of brown cloth, ornamented with *quilles* of passementerie and velvet, forming a very rich trimming, both at the back and in front of the cloak. The cloak itself, which is exceedingly full, falls round the figure in large fluted plaits, and when gathered up over the arms at each side it has the appearance of having long hanging Venetian sleeves. Bonnet of grey terry velvet, trimmed with bias folds of plaited velvet. Under trimming of white blonde and blue velvet convolvulus.

Fig. 3 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

Fig. 4 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

Fig. 5 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

Fig. 6 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

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Fig. 8 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

Fig. 9 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

Fig. 10 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

Fig. 11 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

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Fig. 13 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

Fig. 14 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

Fig. 15 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

Fig. 16 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

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Fig. 27 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

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Fig. 29 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

Fig. 30 (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of pale blue glacé with four flounces, edged with a trimming of pearls. The same trimming ornaments the draperies of the corsage, and the hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a *cache-peigne* formed of bows and streamers of blue velvet, ornamented with pearls.

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HOTEL LIFE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1857.

PRaise the cities of America, admire the greatness and wealth of the country, extol the enterprise and "go-aheadativeness" of the people, or expatiate on the glorious future before the Republic, and there is a class of persons who reply to your enthusiasm with a sneer, and assert that they have "heard all that sort of thing before," and "can stand a great deal of it" without evil consequences to their health or digestion. But if, on the other hand, the stranger, in the exercise of his independent judgment, presume to disapprove or condemn anything in the manners of the people, or hint a doubt as to the perfect wisdom of any one of their social or political institutions, these porcupines raise their quills, and grow exceedingly angry. To them optimism or pessimism, or the medium between the two, is equally distasteful. No matter how honest may be the praise or how gentle the expression of disapproval, they do not like it. They seem to suspect all praise to be a sham or a mockery, and to feel all dispraise to be an insult and an outrage. In these respects they differ from Englishmen all of whom can bear with the most patient equanimity the rubs that would almost drive such sensitive Americans out of their wits. It must be confessed, however, that more reflective Americans, who have seen the world and are more assured of the strength and position in the world of their mighty Republic, take things more easily, accept praise as their due, in the same generous spirit in which it is offered; and endeavour to learn wisdom from the criticism of people who cross the Atlantic to see, hear, and judge for themselves. Even if they do not agree with these critics, they have philosophy and common sense enough to be undisturbed by it, even when it seems to be hostile.

In describing the aspects of hotel life in New York and in the other great cities of America, as they have impressed me, it is possible that I may incur the displeasure of those who hold that the "things of America" should, like the "*cosas de Espana*," be kept sacred from all foreigners, as things which they cannot understand, and which they must not touch upon except under the penalty of ridicule or misinterpretation of motives. Nevertheless, if my judgment be imperfect, it shall at all events be honest; and, as regards this particular question of hotel life, there are many thousands of estimable and reflecting men and women in America who, I feel confident, will agree with me in the estimate I form of it.

The hotels in the great cities of America—in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Chicago, Boston, &c.—are conducted on a peculiar system, and in a style of much magnificence. The British Isles possess no such caravanserais. Even the monster Hotel du Louvre in Paris is not to be compared with such establishments as the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Laffarge House, the Astor House, and many others in New York. Some of them make up a thousand beds; and others from five to six and seven hundred. The country is so immense, the distances from point to point are so great—such as from New Orleans to Boston, or from New York to Chicago and the Far West; the activity of commerce is so incessant, and its ramifications so extensive, that a much larger class of people than with us is compelled by business, public and private, to be continually upon the move. Large hotels are, therefore, of positive necessity; and, were they solely confined to travellers, would deserve the praise of being, what they really are, the finest, most convenient, and best administered hotels in the world. It is not their fault that they have, in the course of time, and by the force of circumstances, been devoted to other uses, and that they have become the permanent homes of families, instead of remaining the temporary residences of strangers.

For a fixed charge of two dollars and a half a day (about ten shillings and sixpence English) the traveller has a comfortable bedroom, the use of a drawing-room, dining-room, reading-room, and smoking-room, and the full enjoyment of a liberal tariff, or bill of fare, for breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea, and supper. The two dollars and a half include all charges for servants, and every charge whatever that can be fairly included under the head of board and lodging, except wine, beer, and spirits. Being well lighted with gas, there is no charge for wax lights—that flaring pretext for extortion in England. The cookery is in general excellent. The breakfast is bounteous, and is spread from eight o'clock till twelve, between which hours fish, flesh, and fowl, fresh meat and salt meat, eggs, omelettes, wheaten bread, rye bread, corn bread, corn cakes, rice cakes, and buckwheat cakes (the last a far greater delicacy than Bagland can show) are liberally distributed. From twelve o'clock till two the luncheon is spread with equal profusion; and from two to six there is a succession of dinners, the getting up of which, at such hotels as the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, or the Astor House, would do credit to Mr. Francatelli of the Reform Club. As soon as dinner is over, tea commences, and as soon as tea is cleared away the cloths are laid for supper, so that from eight in the morning till midnight there is one continual succession of feasts, at which Governors of States, members of Congress, Judges, Generals, ex-Presidents of the Republic, the magnates of commerce and the law, and all the miscellaneous and less distinguished public, male and female, sit down to partake. Whether the traveller do or do not partake is the same to the landlord. He may eat once, twice, thrice, or all day long, if he pleases. The price is two dollars and a half, even should he take all his meals abroad. If ladies and families prefer to have apartments of their own, the price for lodging varies from three to five or ten dollars a day, according to the extent or elegance of accommodation required. In like manner the board of each individual, supplied in a private apartment, is raised from two and a half to four dollars per diem. The consequence is that very few people board in their private rooms, and that nearly all breakfast, dine, and sup in public, except the very young children, for whose convenience there is a separate table d'hôte.

It will thus be seen that for the travelling community these hotels are very comfortable, very luxurious, very cheap, and very lively. In consequence of the great difficulty that private families experience in procuring cooks and housemaids in a country where menial service is considered somewhat beneath the dignity of a native-born American, where service is called "help," to avoid wounding the susceptibility of free citizens, and left almost exclusively to negroes and the newly-imported Irish, who too commonly, more especially the

female portion of them, know nothing whatever, or exceedingly little, of any household duties, and whose skill in cookery scarcely extends to the boiling of a potato, the mistresses of families keeping house on their own account lead but an uncomfortable life. In England the newly-married couple take a house, furnish it, and live quietly at home. In the cities of America—for the rule does not apply to the rural districts—they take apartments at the hotel, and live in public, too glad to take advantage of the ready means which it affords of escape from the nuisances attendant upon inefficient, incomplete, and insolent service. The young wife finds herself relieved from all the cares and miseries and responsibilities of housekeeping, and has nothing to think of but dress, visiting, reading, and amusement. Brides who begin married life in hotels often continue in them from youth to maturity and age, without possessing the inestimable advantage and privilege of any more secluded home. To those who know nothing of domestic affairs, and to those who are willing to attend to them, but cannot procure proper "help" in their household, the hotel system is equally well adapted. It saves trouble, annoyance, and expense;—but at what a cost of the domestic amenities! Perhaps not above one-half of the people who daily sit down to dinner in these superb establishments are travellers. The remainder are permanent residents—husbands, wives, and children. To eat in public now and then may be desirable; but for ladies to take all their meals every day, and all the year round, in the full glare of publicity; to be always full dressed; to associate daily—almost hourly—with strangers from every part of America and of the world; to be, if young and handsome, the cyposure of all idle and vagrant eyes, either at the table d'hôte or in the public drawing-room;—these are certainly not the conditions which to an Englishman's mind are conducive to the true happiness and charm of wedded life. And it is not only the influence of this state of things upon the husband and wife to which an Englishman objects, but its influence upon the young children, who play about the corridors and halls of such mansions, and become prematurely old for want of fresh air and exercise, and overknowing from the experiences they acquire and the acquaintances they contract. Perhaps fast people may consider such objections to savour of "old fogyism;" perhaps not. The system is peculiar to America, and, therefore, strikes the attention more forcibly than if it were common to the civilised world.

It is, doubtless, more the misfortune than the fault of American families that they live so much in this style; for, without good servants who know their duty, and are not too supercilious and saucy to perform it, it is impossible for a lady, without shortening her life and making herself worse than a slave, to have a comfortable and happy home, or to govern it with pleasure or advantage either to herself or her family. Recently the New York and Philadelphia newspapers have been filled with the details of two scandalous cases—one ending in a tragedy—of which a New York and a Philadelphia hotel were the scenes;—and in both of which the fair fame of ladies was sacrificed. To these painful exposures it is not necessary to make further allusion; but they are so fresh in the public recollection that they cannot be passed over, even in this cursory glance at some of the evils attendant upon the undue publicity of female life in such monster hotels as I have endeavoured to describe.

To all the hotels is attached an establishment known as the "bar," where spirituous liquors are retailed under a nomenclature that puzzles the stranger, and takes a long acquaintanceship with American life and manners to become familiar with. Gin-sling, brandy-smash, whisky-skin, streak of lightning, cock-tail, and ram-salad are but a few of the names of the drinks which are consumed at the bar, morning, noon, and night, by persons who in a similar rank of life in England would no more think of going into a ginshop than of robbing the Bank. Fancy a gin-palace under the roof of, and attached to, the Reform Club, and free not only to the members but to the world without, and both classes largely availing themselves of it to drink and smoke, both by day and by night, and you will be able to form some conception of the "bar" of an American hotel, and of the class of people who frequent it. But can such a system conduce to any virtuous development of young men in this Republic? I will not answer the question, but leave it, and all the other questions mooted in this letter, for the consideration of those who desire that America should be as wise and happy in the private relations of her citizens as she is free and independent in her relations to the great comity of the world.

C. M.

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IN REQUEST IN CHINA.—A correspondent of the *Times* in a letter from Shanghai, dated Oct. 17, says:—"It is a mistake to suppose that the Chinese are not fond of Western fashions. In going through the house of the richest merchant of Ningpo I was surprised to notice that, except in the servants' rooms, there was not a bit of Ningpo furniture in the house. The furniture was all of Chinese manufacture, but it was of simple fashion, without a mandarin, or a dragon, or a piece of inlaid ivory about it. I recognised several articles as having been not very successfully imitated from drawings in the 'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS'—a paper which a Chinaman is always anxious to beg, borrow, or steal."

A KEY TO CONVERSATION.—On Thursday week there will be the most remarkable dinner party in all England. The Indian mutiny, the panic, the *Lekithian*, the new Parliament, the very weather itself, everything, in short, which is generally known, will be blown away from every mouth the instant I open my lips, and sow my Things not Generally Known, broadcast, among the company and the dishes, from the first course to the dessert. For instance, let us say the cover is off the fish-cod's head and shoulders, I know by anticipation. My brother (previously instructed, and a very trustworthy person in small matters) whispers to me, "Page thirteen, Jack, the Age of the Globe." My host (an old-fashioned man, who asks everybody what they will have, instead of leaving it to the servants) says, "Fish, my dear fellow?" I shudder, and turn from him with horror. "Good Heavens! Simpson, do you take me for a cannibal?" Simpson stares; the company stares; everybody is puzzled but my useful brother, who is behind the scenes. The opportunity is mine—and I let off my First Thing. Not Generally Known, with a loud report, thus:—"Fish!" I exclaim. "You eat fish, after the discovery of the great Demolition, which took place on the 1st of the globe are in the hands of every schoolboy? Is it possible that nobody here remembers the passage in which it is stated distinctly that man was originally a fish? Nay more, my dear Madam, there are still fish to be met with in the ocean, which are half-men, on their way to the perfect human shape, and whose descendants will, in process of time, you understand me, in process of time, become men." "Ah, you smile, Sir," I proceed, stopping a man at the lower end of the table, who is asking, under his breath, for news from India, and letting off my second thing at the same time. "You smile, Well, well, I am not a cannibal, but Demolition's theory. I cannot see that may be something in it. I would not have the Demolition, but I would have a momentary suspension of it, for a few days, to let the people of the world know for the salt?—that Oken has perhaps solved the great deluge problem in these five immortal words, 'All is done by Polarisation.' Short, you will say, doctor—but how full of meaning, how very full of meaning!" —*Dickens's Household Words.*

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

JANUARY.

A SEVERE frost, which may usually be looked for at this period of the year, is a matter of the deepest importance to those who have large and valuable studs; for the "frozen-out foxhunter" has not alone to complain of and grumble over the high price of oats and hay, which he is called upon to pay for horses standing, but he has also to contend against a difficulty of no ordinary nature—that of finding work enough to keep his pampered horses in exercise. Should he succeed in accomplishing this, great care must be taken not to subject them to what the "vets." term catarrhal affections by a sudden transition from the atmosphere of the over-heated stable to the keen biting blasts without. To get rid of this evil, we strongly recommend all owners of horses never to allow their grooms to sacrifice the health of the animals intrusted to their charge for the sake of appearance; far better that they should appear rough and ready for their work than with glossy coats run the risk of catching cold, which will probably hang by them throughout the winter. A moderate temperature within, with the addition of extra clothing without, will tend greatly to ward off the ill effects of an inclement season. Although it does not follow, as a matter of course, that hunting will be stopped by a frost in January, it is, generally speaking, the worst time for the enjoyment of the "noble science," November with its slush and mud, December, and February furnish in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred infinitely better sport than the opening month of the year; so the disciple of Nimrod must be prepared to lay aside his hunting-whip and spurs and take to his gun. To those who can brave the elements there is no sport that can be compared to winter shooting, when woodcocks, snipes, wild ducks, widgeon, teal, swans, and geese visit our shores to seek a milder climate. A punt, a moonlight night, a gun, and a good retriever, with a hardy frame that shrinks not from labour and hardship, will alone be requisite for "a night with the migratory birds."

During a severe frost, when the whole face of the country becomes covered with snow, and the ponds and lakes are frozen, there are few recreations more exhilarating than curling. This game, which is one of great antiquity and popularity across the Atlantic, within a few years, been introduced into "British Islands," and now takes its stand as one of the most popular of out-door amusements. The method of playing it is as follows:—Stones are selected, and each competitor is furnished with a pile of circular stones, smooth and flat on the under side, with a handle fixed to the upper part, these stones weighing from 5 lb. to 15 lb. each. Each player has his feet shod, so as to steady himself on the slippery surface, and carries a broom to sweep away any snow or dirt that may impede the progress of the stones. No sooner is the match made than a large open space of ice called the "rink" is cleared, and a "tee" or mark made at each end. The object of the players is to land their stones as near the "tee" as possible, and in so doing to displace those of their antagonists. A "hog-score," is made, and any stone falling short of time is set aside, and not counted. To make a good curler a man must possess a powerful arm, a quick eye, and a good understanding; he must be able not alone to hurl the stone with precision, but also to watch the progress of the stone, and the position of the "tee," but, like a skilful general, he must be able to protect his own forces; and to use his "broom powder" into or as near the "tee" as possible.

In many parts of Scotland, where lakes are not to be found, artificial ones are made by flooding the meadows previous to a frost, and every class—from the peer to the peasant, the head of the clan to the humble dependent—inclined in this truly-Scottish national sport. Golfing, which, although a Scotch game, is played in England, skating, and sledging too, may be had in perfection. The former is a species of hockey on the ice; it is played by two or more persons, two balls being used, one belonging to each party. The object is to strike the ball with a club into a hole at a given distance. This favourite game has been lately patronised by Royalty, the unfortunate Charles I. being much addicted to it; and James II. was so distinguished a "golfer" that it is said "none could equal him." One Patterson, a shoemaker, of Edinburg, with whom the King condescended to play, and, having fairly lost him, counsel him by a munificent donation." Sledging is too well known to require any comment, except to say there are few more beautiful sights than to witness the serpentine River during a severe frost. So uncertain is the weather in our variable climate that few persons go to the expense of a sledge. The Prince Consort has one at Windsor, and occasionally makes use of it. Nothing, however, can be more delightful than a well-appointed sledge, such as I have seen at Vienna and in Canada. The gracefully-formed carriage, the high-stepping horses, the splendent furs, the tinkling bells, and an agreeable companion by your side, fully come up to the graphic description given by Sam Slick, and make one long for sufficient frost and snow to introduce this pastime into England.

There are days occasionally in January when, as the saying is, "one would not turn a dog out of doors," much less a biped; but even then, if the sportsman should happen to be in one of the "country houses of England," we cannot find much pity for him, for he will find pleasure without leaving the pitiless storm. Warm draughts and fires within will amply compensate him for "rough ice" and cold drafts without, and a man must be a very comfortable out-door amusement if he cannot amuse himself with the tennis-court and shooting-gallery. The ancient and intricate game of tennis, though deriving its origin in France, was played in England before the year 1500. It was a Royal pastime, in which Henry VIII., when a youth, took great delight. There is a famous match on record between Duke Hal and the Prince of Orange, which, as a matter of course, was won by the former. To the uninitiated, the "dedans," first, second, and last gallery, "service and hazard side," "chases," "passes," "tambour," "grill," and "advantage sets," are complete mysteries, and therefore to them a game of rackets will be quite as agreeable, and far more easy to carry out in the country. A visit to the shooting-gallery, to fire away sundry pounds of powder and ounces of lead at small plaster-of-Paris images, will help to kill an hour or two. Sad will be the havoc created among the fragile heroes! Wellington will probably bite the dust at the first shot; his adversary, Napoleon, having escaped scathless at Waterloo, will be knocked over by a single ball; Poor Byron will receive a bullet in that splendid classical brow of his; the "Magician of the North" will realise the lines of one of his satirists—

And none by bullet, grape, or shot,
Fell half so flat as Walter Scott.

The Apollo Belvedere and Medicean Venus will crumble to atoms as the marksman raises his fatal pistol; Paul Pry will not venture to intrude himself for more than a minute; King Charles will again lose his head; Joan of Arc will be pulverised in the twinkling of an eye; while kings, queens, emperors, princes, poets, senators, brown-girls, heathen gods and goddesses, will be mingled in the dust in hapless confusion.

A COSY CABIN is thus pleasantly described by Lohi Dufferin in his "Letters from High Latitudes":—"Few people can have any notion of the coziness of a little cabin under such circumstances. After having remained for several hours on deck, in the presence of the tempest—peering through the darkness at those black liquid walls of water, mounting above you a ceaseless agitation, or tumbling over in cataclysms of gleaming foam—the wind roaring through the rigging—timbers creaking as if the ship would break its heart—the spray and rain beating in your face—everything around in tumult—suddenly to descend into the snug, well-lighted little cabin, with the firelight dancing on the white roof at elbow, the well-furnished bookshelves, and all the innumerable knickknacks that decorate its walls—little Edith's portrait, looking so serene—everything at out you as bright and as fresh as a lady's bouffant in Mayfair—the certainty of being a good 300 miles from any troublesome shore—all combine to inspire a feeling of comfort and security difficult to describe."



CHINESE MUSICAL PARTY IN MANILLA.

SKETCHES IN MANILLA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

We continue our Sketches and Letter from page 641 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week.)

In the great plaza, or square, next to the portrait of Queen Isabel II., are two figures, which I took to be of wood, to represent sentinels on each side of her Majesty. This I thought an ingenious idea, as these guards never tire of standing. They are in full costume—cocked hats and halberts. But I have just found out that these sentinels are real men, and relieved every thirty minutes. I never saw anything so extraordinary, for I looked at them for a long time and could not discover a muscle moving. The illuminations consist of common tumbrels with cocoanut oil and a small wick—in fact,

our usual night-lights. The whole town, every now and then, is decorated in this manner, on account of the Queen's interesting state. In the streets many of the Indians have their pocket-handkerchiefs tied round their heads at night, fastened under the chin, which gives them the appearance of having the toothache. There were three bonnets in the square to-night, but I think the head-dress of nature more becoming, and am happy to say universally adopted here. The gentlemen were mostly in white, with a scattering of black coats and "the hat," a few mestizos, and one or two Indian girls. There were small children and heaps of urchins with lighted joss-sticks, who make a dead set at any one with a cigar, and do not leave him till he is fairly lighted. All the people inside the square are talking, smoking, and flirting; whilst outside are the carriages, surrounded with gentlemen saying soft nothings to the inmates. The gentlemen

smoke, the ladies fan themselves. This is the general appearance of the square on music nights. The boys (servants) here seem a source of continual annoyance to their unhappy masters. They are gloriously independent, and delightfully lazy; but then you can thrash them *ad libitum*.

A CHINESE MUSICAL PARTY.

The other evening I heard the well-known sounds of Chinese music issuing from the windows of a house at which were seated several girls; and from a friend's house opposite I could see into the room. A party of Celestials were at supper, drinking to each other most heartily. A band was playing, and a youth was squalling a favourite air, which sounded very much like the midnight song of the cat—supposing a cat to sing at the same time that she made grimaces. The girls were looking on facetiously at the concert; they had a harp,



BILLIARD-ROOM IN MANILLA.



BARBER'S SHOP IN MANILLA.

and when the boy had finished his cat-song they struck up in Spanish, but in notes somewhat through the nose and squally. One of the most popular airs here is the nigger melody, "I'm bound to ride all night," to which have been set Spanish words, showing how the left side of the singer's "carcass is weaker than gruel water," and that he is burning with love, and similar expressions used by a person in that deluded state. The girls, seeing us at the window, invited us over, and up stairs we went, placing in our mouths the havanna No. 1, and thus entered the room. The Chinamen bowed, and, immediately seizing us, led us to the supper-table, where tumblers were filled with sparkling champagne, which Yap Tienco, or a person bearing some such name, insisted upon our draining in his presence. This done, we paid our respects to the girls, and breathed in their ears "the delicious essence" that life without them would be a blank, &c. They returned our affection by giving us betelnut to chew, and we were happy. Celestial music was proposed, and the girls set to work in good earnest. I think their song must have lasted an hour: it was so long that when the boy was tired he got up, and another boy took his place, continuing without interruption the exquisite melody. I think the words must have breathed of undying love; but all I could distinguish was a certain resemblance in parts of the song to "bow wow, wow, wow, bow wow." On looking at the Sketch, you will perhaps be curious to know what the boy has in his hands—it is a sort of oblong wand of black wood, with which he beats time. At length they finished, and the harp struck up a waltz. Spanish dances followed. But the Chinese danced neither: as a man said the other day at Hong-Kong,

when asked why he did not dance, "Suppose my wantsee dance can catches one piece coolie man and makee look see dance pigeon!" We stayed a short time longer, looking at the girls in the Spanish dance, and watching the Celestials, some of whom appeared rather elevated. The night was now far advanced, and the girls were going; so, bidding our entertainer good night, we escorted the ladies through the dark street home.

INDIANS AT BILLIARDS.

There is no village here without its billiard-table, and the scene I have given is nightly to be witnessed. The tallies you see are suspended by a string; they have small ten-pins in the middle of the table, like the Spaniards. This is a most picturesque sight, and I never tire looking at them—the lazy groups; the expression of men who never knew care or hard work is seen in their languid and apathetic faces. Here the ubiquitous cock is asleep on one leg. The table is of the simplest description, and not of the first order; but these fellows play remarkably well. There is nothing to drink on the premises; but cigars in abundance; and there they will sit, in a semi-somnolent state, watching the players till ten p.m., nightly. I don't think there exists a country equal to this for an artist: every single shop is a picture in itself, every house would fill a scene or landscape painter with rapture. The groups, the colours, everything in fact, is as an artist would wish it. Here is

A BARBER'S SHOP.

I sketched this from the French Consul's house: laziness, as usual, predominates. Next to it is a little shop where feeding takes place. These shops are universal, and easily fixed; two bamboo beds, a few ditto poles, and nipa roof complete the shop; at night it forms a very comfortable sleeping-place. In the picture the woman has the

little round basket before her, with the usual betelnut, which, by the by, is not bad chewing, and very wholesome. The public scavengers are apparent in the shape of our porcine friends. "Gallus" is enjoying himself with the rest, tied by his leg to a peg. All Indians are completely shaved; it is no doubt much cooler than a beard, and I do likewise. There is no mistake—shaving is the thing for hot countries, and a beard for cold.

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

I send you a Sketch from a shoemaker's shop in Manilla, where the workers are seated on stools before small tables. A customer—a Spaniard—is ordering a pair of pumps of this Manilla Hoby.

CALZADA OF SAN SEBASTIAN.

Here is a whole collection of nipa houses, and the church at their end, which will give you an idea of the suburbs of Manilla. As the weather is dry, the road is the whitest part of the view, and the shadows very dark and sharp; the church is whitewashed; the foot-walks on either side are of lava, and here are the usual oystershell windows. Chinamen, Indians, and girls, are the pedestrians; the Europeans seldom appearing on foot in the sun. The men often carry parasols, which amuses me much. This street leads towards our house, which is on the other side of the church; consequently, when I go into Manilla I have to come from the church in this direction. Morning and evening it is filled with swarms of girls coming or going to the tobacco factory. I went to one, the other day, where 8000 girls were rolling tobacco, thumping the leaves with stones—producing the most frightful din I ever heard, and sounding like an engagement with firearms. The girls are nearly all very young, but not all beautiful; they squat down on mats, with little tables before them, chatting and working. I never saw so many girls before; it was quite bewildering, I assure you. They are not allowed to smoke in the building; they go to work at eight p.m., and come out at sunset, six p.m.



SHOEMAKER'S SHOP IN MANILLA.



CALZADA DE SAN SEBASTIAN, A SUBURB OF MANILLA.

SKETCHES AND DRAWINGS BY TURNER
AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

THE finished water-colour drawings by Turner recently exhibited at Marlborough House have been removed, and replaced by a selection from his sketches and drawings. It will be remembered that the Turner bequest included, besides the finished drawings and oil pictures already exhibited, some thousands of drawings, sketches, and studies. These sketches and studies, besides being many of them from their beauty, highly interesting to the general public, are, besides, peculiarly instructive to artists. It was, therefore, felt very desirable that they should be made available, especially for purposes of study. Mr. Ruskin, than whom certainly no one is better qualified either in knowledge or zeal, thereupon came forward with a plan for arranging and framing the whole collection, and volunteered to arrange and frame gratuitously, in order to illustrate his plans, as many drawings and sketches as might be appropriately inclosed in one hundred frames. This proposition has been accepted, and the present exhibition is the result. Another reason for the removal, and a very judicious remark accompanying it, we give in Mr. Ruskin's own words:—"The delicate and finished drawings exhibited last year being of a character peculiarly liable to injury from exposure to light, and it having been determined by the trustees that they should be framed and arranged for exhibition in a manner calculated to secure their protection when not actually under inspection, as well as to render their examination ultimately more convenient to the public, a selection has been made in their stead from Turner's sketches and drawings calculated to exhibit his methods of study at different periods, and to furnish the general student with more instructive examples than finished drawings can be. The finished drawing is the result of the artist's final knowledge; and nothing like it can be produced by the scholar till he possesses knowledge parallel in extent; but an artist's sketches show the means by which that knowledge was acquired."

The works now exhibited are subject of the greatest possible variety. They include landscape scenery of all kinds, architectural drawings and studies of detail, shipping, boats, and marine views; the various kinds of vegetation, to the very anatomy of a leaf; studies of clouds and aerial effects, cities and solitudes, figures and furniture, life and still-life. They are executed with every variety of material, and upon every description of subtile, of all kinds of texture, even to a piece of brown paper, which has probably previously enfolded a parcel; and in colour they range from the most prismatic tints to negative black and white. Some of them disclose hidden arcana of art, and some are mere hieroglyphical memoranda in pen and ink, unintelligible to all but the artist. They not merely exhibit his methods of study at different periods, but they discover the artist in his weakness as in his strength; and, above all, they display the man—his character, his temperament, and his most latent idiosyncrasy. To be thoroughly understood and appreciated, they require some familiarity with similar works, and considerable previous artistic knowledge: with these they will infallibly elicit as much admiration for the genius they display as Turner's most finished performances.

Mr. Ruskin's remarks are generally shrewd, and those upon the technical processes employed are valuable; but they are less acceptable from the tendency to dogmatism which accompanies them, and their value is unfortunately diminished by the exaggerations and paradoxes which disfigure them. In his assumed character of teacher, instead of trying to remove the apparent contradictions which may puzzle the learner, Mr. Ruskin appears to delight in studiously increasing these difficulties, and placing additional obstructions in his path.

DUBUFE'S "ADAM AND EVE."

MESSRS. LEGGATT, of Cornhill, having constructed a new and commodious gallery of art, its opening has been marked by the exhibition of the "Adam and Eve" of Dubufe, sen., one of David's pupils, who, without attaining greatness, has risen to a highly respectable position in modern French art.

It is nearly a quarter of a century since his pictures of "Adam and Eve in a State of Innocence," and the same couple after the Fall, excited a considerable sensation both in Europe and America. According to one report the originals were accidentally burnt in a fire at New Orleans; according to another report the copies were burned, and the originals are now in Australia. At all events, Messrs. Gambart commissioned M. Dubufe to paint another pair from the original sketches, with a view to engraving. Hence the reappearance of an "Adam and Eve" of Dubufe. The one picture represents the primitive types of humanity in the Garden of Eden, surrounded by a luxuriant landscape—fruits and flowers being abundant, but not overdone, so as to be a greengrocer's stall, as in some Dutch pictures which we recollect. The Serpent is slightly indicated as using a pernicious influence, Eve is in all her youth and beauty holding the fatal fruit, and Adam is irresolute on the eve of the great lapse. The drawing is good, and the flesh tints, particularly those of Eve, are admirable; but, according to our opinion, Adam is rather deficient in the distinction which a Scheffer or Couture would have given to such a subject. In the picture of the "Expulsion from Paradise" we have the contrast. The storm, moral and material, breaks loose upon the head of the guilty couple. A fiery sun gleams through the clouds, and gives strong contrasts of light and shade. There is ability both in the colour and in the drawing of this picture, but somewhat of the theatrical exaggeration of the Girodet and Guerin school, from which the stronger genius of more modern France has emancipated itself. Nevertheless there is thought in the pictures, much good painting, and in the Eve of the first picture much firm, clear, and vigorous drawing, and we can imagine these pictures being popular with a large class of persons who desire obvious and striking representations of scripture subjects.

There are other objects well worthy of examination in this new gallery of Messrs. Leggatt, which is admirably lighted. The Modern French School of Bronzes has attained a European reputation, and, in fact, is the principal object of these so-called "articles de Paris." The Amazon of Kiss, the Hebe, and other well-known and successful designs are here reproduced in bronze and zinc, so as to suit either the entrance-hall or the drawing-room of the dilettante—the larger casts being in zinc and the smaller ones in fine bronze.

PURCHASE OF THE SOULAGES COLLECTION FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The Mayor of Birmingham, with the Mayor of Manchester, has invited the assistance of other corporate authorities in the seats of manufacture in the midland counties to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to purchase this collection, in order that it may be made useful in improving decorative manufactures in metals, pottery, glass, &c. A Union of Art-Trades has also been formed in the metropolis, consisting of most of the largest producers of decorative manufactures. In order to bring the purchase before Parliament as soon as it reassembles, and the Society of Arts has allowed the meetings of this Union to take place in the Adelphi. Lord Granville, as President of the Education Committee, expressed himself quite favourable to the purchase when a deputation of the Institute of British Architects waited upon him.

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.—A meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Liverpool, having been duly summoned, was held a few days ago in the board-room of the Collegiate Institution—the Venerable Archdeacon Jones in the chair—for the consideration of this subject. After an adjourned meeting, and a discussion of five hours in all, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Liverpool thankfully recognise the high motives which have induced the University of Oxford to originate a plan for the improvement of the education of the middle classes of England, and sincerely desire to co-operate heartily with the same, so far as their conscientious convictions will allow. They cannot, however, conceal from the public, nor ought they to conceal from the university, that many of their body have serious misgivings as to the effect which is likely to be produced on the religion of the middle classes by that resolution which precludes proficiency in divinity from receiving honourable distinction. They, therefore, respectfully request that that part of the scheme may receive careful reconsideration, and especially that such steps as seem desirable may be taken for obtaining the general sense of the clergy of the Church of England on this subject."

ART TOYS.—We are requested to state that the art toys referred to in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are sold at counters 59 and 60, Soho Bazaar.

The British Museum was closed on Friday (yesterday) for a week, as is usual at the commencement of the year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. P. G. R.—Origin of the word "Mate." We incline to believe the true derivation is from the Spanish *Matar*, to kill.
ADOLPHUS DE V.—We cannot name any English whist-player who has exhibited the art of memory you mention, though there are no doubt many who could.
OXONIENSIS.—I. M. R.—It would be unfair to express an opinion upon the young American's powers until we have seen his games in the tourney. The specimens which have hitherto reached this country are merely slight skirmishes, smart and ingenious, but affording no scope for the display of the higher qualities of Chess strategy.
S. B., "Argon," Cheltenham.—You are altogether wrong in both instances. Mate cannot be given in the way proposed, or the Problems would of course require neither skill nor ingenuity to solve them.
PAWN.—You will probably obtain the list required by applying to Mr. J. Watkinson, honorary secretary of the Huddersfield Chess Club, Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield.
W. C. Sheffield.—We know of no recent analysis of the beautiful opening in question.
M. P. and W. C. F.—The best course, as it is said Mr. Morphy proposes to pay a visit to Europe, would be for the Committee to challenge any European player to contest a match with him for five thousand dollars at the meeting of the British Chess Association in Birmingham next summer.
G. M. Aberdeen, J. B. F., Bridport, F. HEALEY, A. LULMAN, C.W., are thanked for their problem contributions. All shall receive prompt attention.
F. New York; E. B. C. Ho'oken.—We await with lively interest the issue of the pending match between Messrs. Morphy and Stan'cy, and shall be grateful for early copies of the games.
MEMBER, Baden.—The St. George's Chess Club, owing to alterations in the house it has occupied for some years, will be removed, on the 1st of January, to another equally commodious in the same neighbourhood. President, the Earl of Eglinton, Vice-Presidents, Viscount Cremorne, and C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.
ORIGINAL NORTHERN GIRL; ADOLPHUS; EMMETT; W. Boston.—Your solutions of No. 719 were correct, but arrived too late to be acknowledged in the current list.
AUGUSTUS.—The second solution of Problem No. 659, suggested by our Bougal correspondent, is as follows:—

WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to K Kt 4th K to his 4th (best)
2. K to K 2nd P takes P
3. Q mates

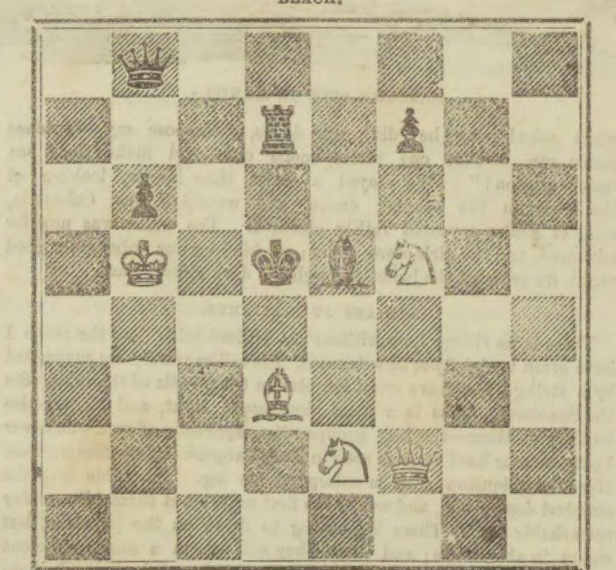
INDIAN ORIENTAL CLUB.—The manufacturers of the "Staunton" Chess-men, Messrs. Jaques, of Hatton-garden, will supply you with full particulars.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Derwent, Iota, P. B., N. C., R. B. W., P. G. Ranger, Alfred Justine, M. P., S. H., I. W. L., H. S. D., W. B., Czar, Wilfred, F. O., G. P. S., Indiana, M. Miles, Fred, Philo-Chess, Mumbazon, Old Salt, A. B. C., S. P. Q. R., Iodina, William, Medicus, P. B. D., H. W., L. S. D., Monkbaron, are correct.
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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 722.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 6th R to Q B 2nd
2. Q to Q R 7th K takes Kt, or (a) (best)
(a) 2. R to Q B 5th, and mate follows as before. Black, for his second move, may also

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 723.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 6th, ch P to K B 4th
2. Q to Q 6th Q takes Q
(Black may play—P. K R takes Q, or Q R takes Q, or—P. P to K B 5th—but

PROBLEM NO. 724.
By J. HEALEY.
BLACK.
WHITE.
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th K takes K P
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd
(This we believe to be the best mode of escaping the very uninteresting game which usually ensues upon the routine moves of "Petroff's Defence," and of obtaining a brisk and vigorous attack.)
5. Q P takes Kt Kt takes Kt
6. Castles P to K B 3rd
7. Kt to K R 4th P to K Kt 3rd
8. P to K B 4th B to Q B 4th (ch)
9. K to K R sq P to Q 3rd
10. P to K B 5th Q to K 2nd
11. P to Q Kt 4th
(The more natural-looking move of 11. P takes Kt P would have been very bad play, for example:—
11. P takes P P takes P
12. Kt takes P R takes P (ch)
13. K takes R Q so K R 2nd (ch)
And White cannot save the game.)
And Black surrendered.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.
A Dashing Little Game played at the St. George's between the Rev. J. Owen and Mr. Barnes.
(Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. O.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th K takes K P
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd
(This we believe to be the best mode of escaping the very uninteresting game which usually ensues upon the routine moves of "Petroff's Defence," and of obtaining a brisk and vigorous attack.)
5. Q P takes Kt Kt takes Kt
6. Castles P to K B 3rd
7. Kt to K R 4th P to K Kt 3rd
8. P to K B 4th B to Q B 4th (ch)
9. K to K R sq P to Q 3rd
10. P to K B 5th Q to K 2nd
11. P to Q Kt 4th
(The more natural-looking move of 11. P takes Kt P would have been very bad play, for example:—
11. P takes P P takes P
12. Kt takes P R takes P (ch)
13. K takes R Q so K R 2nd (ch)
And White cannot save the game.)
And Black surrendered.

And Black surrendered.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.
Smart Affair between Messrs. P. MORPHY and Mr. STANLEY.
(The Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd K Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th K Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 3rd K B to Q B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd P to Q 3rd
6. P to K R 3rd Castles
7. Q B to K Kt 5th K B to Q Kt 3rd
8. Q Kt to Q 2nd P to K B 3rd
9. Castles P to K R 3rd
10. Q B to K R 4th K to R sq
11. K Kt to K R 2nd P to K Kt 4th
12. K B to K Kt 3rd P to K R 4th
13. K Kt to K B 3rd P to K R 5th
14. Kt takes K R P
(Few could have resisted this sacrifice; and, perhaps, well followed up, it was the best line of play.)
15. Q B takes P P takes Kt
16. Q B takes P K to Kt 2nd
And White resigned.

ELEPHANT-SHOOTING.—(From a Correspondent at Bangalore.)
Captain Michael, of the 39th Madras Native Infantry, when Superintendent of the Annamullag Forests, in the Coimbatore district, shot, in one day, five elephants and two bull bison, and would have got his half-dozen elephants if it had not been for an unlucky oversight.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We understand (says the *Globe*) that the title by which Mr. Charles Compton Cavendish will be called to the Upper House is Lord Chesham, and not Lord Latimer, as previously stated.

The Archduke Maximilian, Lieutenant-Governor of Lombardy, has just authorised the establishment of a provisional bank for loans on deposits of silk, under the management of a joint-stock company.

The First Chamber of Holland adopted, last week, a bill abolishing the legislation of 1807 relative to usury, and several local bills.

The cold is severe at present in Switzerland. At the Brenets, near Neuchâtel, the Doubs is frozen to a thickness of several inches.

The Danish Chambers closed on the 22nd ult. The Supreme Council of the Monarchy is to meet on the 10th inst. Several resignations have taken place.

All the chief food-kitchens established in Paris and the banlieue, under the auspices of the Emperor and Empress, upwards of sixty in number, are now open.

The expense to the country for stationery in the public department last year was £383,655.

The terrible epidemic scourge which has devastated Lisbon has ceased its ravages. The Commission for inquiry into its causes have assigned general filth and uncleanness as its exciting influence.

The *Medical Gazette* of Lisbon asserts that all the persons who reside in houses lighted by gas have escaped the yellow fever.

The debts of the establishments broken down during the recent crisis exceed £50,000,000.

Volunteering to regiments of the Line is now open from all militia corps, either embodied or disembodied; upon the same terms and conditions as those laid down during the late war with Russia.

The cost of postage for public departments last year was £129,000.

The 71st Highland Light Infantry, now stationed at Malta, and the 92nd Highlanders at Gibraltar, are to proceed to India by the overland route.

Mr. William Augustus Tollemache has been appointed Treasurer of the Kent County Courts, in the room of the late Mr. Coppock.

Woodcocks have made their appearance in numbers far above the usual average in the Surrey and Sussex wood banks.

The expense of the home secret service last year was £10,000; and the foreign secret service, £38,214.

The dispute between the masters and men at the Park-gate Iron Works and Midland Iron Company, Yorkshire, is at an end. The men returned to their work on Monday at former prices.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week was 1632, of which 477 were new cases.

The importance of the fish trade in Paris may be judged off from the fact that the consumption amounted in 1856 to 9,715,760 fr., exclusive of oysters, which were of the value of 1,879,294 fr.

On Saturday last the anniversary of the foundation of the Commercial Travellers' Schools was, as usual, celebrated by a festival, at the London Tavern, at which Mr. Thackeray presided.

Two sailors were last week found dead in their berths in a vessel off Poplar, having been suffocated from the fumes arising from a pan of coals which they had incautiously burned in a close room.

A railway collision took place on the evening of Christmas-day at Warrington, by which several passengers were much injured.

Mr. Cavendish was on Saturday elected to serve Bucks in Parliament, the numbers being—for Cavendish, 1617; for Hamilton, 1454.

The *Mentz Journal* states that Pope Pius IX. has just sent to the Bishop of that city a sum of 1200 florins for the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion.

The scheme for completing the Clifton Suspension Bridge has been abandoned for the present Session.

The Friend of the Clergy Corporation had left a legacy of £2000 from a lady, but, from the ambiguity of the will, the lawyers have absorbed £1336.

The reconciliation between M. Thouvenel and Redschid Facha is confirmed in the letters from Constantinople.

A boy of fifteen Charles Wright, has been taken into custody at Sheffield for the manslaughter of a girl, who died from injuries caused by his kicking her in revenge for calling him names.

The Nord states that General Lamoricière is disposing of his house at Brussels, intending to return to France with his family.

Mr. Harris, stage manager of the Royal Italian Opera, will succeed Mr. Charles Dean, who is about to retire from the leasehold of the Princess Theatre.

Mr. R. Robson, an Independent minister, has hired the Olympic Circus, a penny theatre in one of the worst parts of Lambeth, in which to hold Sunday afternoon services throughout the winter.

M. Charles Lagrange, the well-known Red Republican, has just died at the Hague, after a long and painful illness.

The English and French Governments are trying to effect a settlement between Spain and the United States on the subject of the frigate *Ferrolant*.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 519,692 lb., which is a decrease of 181,249 lb. compared with the previous statement.

Several of the largest manufacturers in Coventry are setting their hands to work again. In a week or two it is expected that good weavers will have no difficulty in obtaining employment.

Four vacant scholarships at Lincoln College, Oxford, open without restriction to place of birth, &c., will be filled up on Friday, the 29th inst.

A catalogue (compiled by Mr. P. Duffas Hardy, of the Record Office) of all existing materials for the History of England, from the earliest time to the final close of the wars of the Roses on the accession of Henry the Eighth, is shortly to be given to the public.

John Thompson (alias Peter Walker) was convicted on Friday week at Glasgow of the murder of Agnes Montgomery, at Eaglesham, on the 13th September, by administering to her prussic acid. The criminal was sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of this month.

The inauguration of the railway from Mons to Hautmont, in Belgium, took place a few days ago, and was attended by the Governor of Hainaut and other Belgian official dignitaries. The new line shortens the distance between Paris and Brussels by 45 kilometres (28 miles).

The visitors last week to the South Kensington Museum were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 6156; on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free evenings), 3244; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 378; one students' evening, Wednesday, 76; total 9848.

On Monday morning 260 non-commissioned officers and men, selected from the 18th Royal Irish, 51st Light Infantry, 72nd Highlanders, 83rd, 86th, and 95th Regiments, embarked at Gravesend on board the *Salamanca* Indianman, for Kurrachee and Bombay.

The competitive examinations of candidates for admission into the junior department of the Royal Military College will be held at Burlington House on the 28th, 29th, and 30th inst.; and the examinations for admission to the Staff College will be held at the same place on the 1st prox.

The Government emigrant-ship *Rodney*, 877 tons, Captain Alexander Bissett, sailed from Plymouth on Friday, the 25th ult., for Melbourne, Victoria, with 310 emigrants.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Norman Macleod, Minister of the barony parish of Glasgow, to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Dr. Macfarlan, deceased.

The railroad on the left bank of the Rhine, from Rolandseck to Remagen, will be opened in a few weeks; it will have attained Buhl in the spring, and by autumn it will have been carried to Coblenz—when the railway communication between that town and Cologne will be continuous.

The *Times* hints that the departure from Constantinople of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on leave of absence may possibly be followed by his total relinquishment of diplomatic office.

M. Schenz, an ingenious Swedish inventor, has received an order to make a calculating machine for the use of the Department of the Registrar-General.

An architect appointed by the Emperor is about to leave Paris in order to superintend the building of a house for the "Christian Brethren" on a piece of ground granted to that community at Cairo by the Pacha of Egypt.

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THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF
 CONSUMPTION and CHRONIC BRONCHITIS in ENGLAND
 during Winter by the Compressed Air Bath and other Hygienic
 Means.
 MEN RHYDDING as a residence, along with the treatment pur-
 sued there, are well adapted, during Winter, for the cure of Con-
 sumption and Chronic Bronchitis.
 Application for Prospectuses to be made to Mr. Taylor, House
 Steward, Ben Rydding, Otley, Yorkshire.

BRICK-MAKING MACHINES, adapted for
 the Clays they are to work, and every information on Pottery,
 Machinery, and Works. The Society of Arts Prize Essay "on
 Brick-making," post-free, 1s. 2d.—Mr. HUMPHREY CHAMBER-
 LAIN, Kempsey, near Worcester.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.
 WANTED directly a number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN
 to assist in a highly Artistic Pursuit, in connection with the Crystal
 Palace, where specimens can be seen in the Court of Inventions.
 The Art taught (terms moderate) personally or by letter, and con-
 tinuous employment given to pupils in town or country, to realise a
 handsome income. No knowledge of drawing necessary. A Pro-
 spectus forwarded for four stamps. Arrangements made daily at
 LAURENT DE LARA'S Gallery of Fine Arts, 3, Torrington-square
 Russell-square. Just ready, De Lara's Book on Illuminating, price 6s.

CHARLES PACKER (late Antoni Forrer).
 Artist in Hair and Jewellery, by Appointment.
 Hair Jewellery Department, 136, Regent-street.
 Foreign and Fancy ditto, 78, Regent-street.
 Jet and Mourning ditto, 76, Regent-street.

ANTONI FORRER,
 Artist in Hair and Jewellery,
 by Appointment.
 to the Queen,
 32, Baker-street, Portico-square
 (nearly opposite the Bazaar).
 Antoni Forrer has no connection whatever with his late Establish-
 ment in Regent-street.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.
 DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen resident in
 town or any part of the kingdom that he beautifully makes, and
 elegantly mounts, in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches,
 Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same, carefully packed
 in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection
 of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illus-
 trated book sent free.—Dewdney, 173, Fenchurch-street.

BEFORE YOU HAVE YOUR LIKENESS
 TAKEN send for DEWDNEY'S PATTERNS of BROOCHES,
 LOCKETS, BRACELETS, &c., which are sent free on receipt of two postage
 stamps. Registered Revolving Brooches in Solid Gold, to show either
 Likeness or Hair at pleasure of wearer, from 45s. each. A Gold
 Plated Brooch or Locket sent free to any part of the kingdom for
 10s. 6d.—Dewdney, Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller, 173, Fen-
 church-street, City, London.

A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING-RING and
 Hall-marked KEEPER sent in a morocco box to any part of
 the kingdom on receipt of 21s. or a Post-office order.—GEORGE
 DEWDNEY, Goldsmith and Jeweller, 173, Fenchurch street, London.

NEW FRENCH UNDER SLEEVES.—Very
 elegant and a great comfort. The colours are Cherry, French
 Blue, Rose, Emerald, Canary, Scarlet, Brown, Ruby, Violet, French
 Grey, Pink, Sky, Turquoise, and Black, price 1s. 6d.
 2 pairs post-free for 3s. 6d. in stamps.
 Orders to match the same, 1s. 6d. each.
 FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

ROBE à la MILITAIRE and à la QUILLE,
 in French Merino, with skirt and Jacket,
 complete for wear,
 Price 7s. 9d.
 FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**ABERDEEN LINDSAY WOOLSEY PET-
 TICOATS.**—The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, who act as
 Agents for various Paris houses for the purchase of British goods
 here, were commissioned to buy 11,000 ABERDEEN LINDSAY
 WOOLSEY PETTICOATS for M. Basse, Rue de Rivoli, Paris. He
 has since failed, the petticoats are therefore thrown on their hands.
 Not knowing what to do with them, they have determined to offer
 them to the public at 10s. 9d. each. The intended price was one guinea.
 They are made up according to the latest fashion suitable for the Paris
 trade. With patent steel springs, and flounced, they cause the dress
 to stand out, and set most gracefully.
 FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street, London.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,
 a very pretty shape, just from Paris.
 For country orders, a size of waist and round the shoulders is required.
 The same shape as a superfine cloth.
 Price 15s. 9d.
 THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH MERINOS in all the New Shades,
 1s. 11d. a yard.
 A very beautiful quality for 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 9d.
 Patterns free.
 THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—
 LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names em-
 broyered by the Muses of Pau, with the new dainty needle. Price
 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8d.; 3d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d.
 THE FRENCH COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FOR EVENING WEAR.
FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.
 The prettiest White Muslin Jacket ever produced: it is trimmed
 with Ribbon. To be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming
 to the figure.
 Price 12s. 9d.
 CHILDREN'S WHITE MUSLIN JACKETS,
 The same article in all sizes for children.

For country orders, a size of waist and round the shoulders is required.
 FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.
 Post-office Orders payable to James Reid, Oxford-street.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.
 Established in 1778.

BABIES' BASSINETS,
 Trimmed and Furnished,
 Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.
 BABIES' BASKETS,
 Trimmed and furnished to correspond.
 CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, LONDON, E.C.
 Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,
 which are sent home
 throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, and ALL COLONIES,
 for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.
 Established in 1778.

LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
 sent home, free of carriage.
 Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
 CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

AMERICAN PANIC!!!
 1700 French French Cambré Handkerchiefs,
 seized on board the ship "Stanley,"
 will be sold by BAKER and CRISP, at unheard-of prices.
 Goods that were 15s., 21s., and 25s. the dozen,
 will be sold at 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. the dozen.
 1600 odd hemmed, stitched (solid), at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 9d. each.
 BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

BEST ALPINE KID GLOVES, 1s. 6d.!!!
 Black, White, and Coloured.
 A sample pair sent post-free for 2 extra stamps.
 BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP
 are now selling, for a few weeks only,
 3000 dozen best Paris Kid Gloves, 2s. 3d. per pair, or 25s. the dozen.
 A sample pair post-free for 27 stamps.
 Baker and Crisp, 221, Regent-street.

ROBES! SKIRTS! DRESSING-GOWNS!
 The Robes à la Quille and Military Robes,
 with Jaquettes and Corsages complete, in French Merinos,
 Linseys, Scotch Plaids, Poplins, Black Gros, &c.
 beautifully trimmed with plush, velvet, rope, and other
 novelties, from 18s. 6d. each.
 BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE!!!
 TO THE NOBILITY.
 Messrs. RUMBELL and OWEN having made very extensive pur-
 chases of the richest productions of SILKS, the Lyons market, for
 cash, during the last month's monetary crisis, are in a position to
 offer the richest Silks at prices hitherto unequalled, consisting of two
 and three folded Robes of the richest description, from 22 10s. to
 ten guineas, in light and dark colours, also in black.
 Rich Coloured and Black Moiré Antiques, 34 guineas the Robe.
 Rich Fancy Stripe Cloth and Satin Black Silks, 21 10s. to 24 guineas.
 Rich Black and Coloured Glacés, 21 12s. 6d. the Full Dress.
 N.B.—The above goods will be cleared from the Custom House on
 Saturday, the 28th inst., and offered for sale on Monday next and fol-
 lowing days, at
 RUMBELL and OWEN'S,
 PATENTON HALL OF COMMERCE,
 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

THE NEW SHAPE OPERA MANTLES!!!
 Lined throughout with Silk. Price 1s. 6d. complete.
 Address: RUMBELL and OWEN,
 PATENTON HALL OF COMMERCE,
 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

THE REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!!!
 700 Dozen of the Purest White, 1s. 6d.,
 the most beautiful Gloves to be procured at
 ANY PRICE!!!
 Address: RUMBELL and OWEN,
 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.
 N.B.—Sample Pairs forwarded for two extra stamps.
 Catalogue of the Colours enclosed with Sample, gratis.

LEWIS and ALLENBY are now showing a
 large lot of Two-Folded SILK DRESSES, the stock of a
 leading manufacturer, which they have bought at very low prices.
 These goods are of the best quality, and quite new, having been
 made for the autumn trade, and they will be sold very cheap.
 195, 195, and 197, Regent-street; 62 and 63, Conduit-street.

CHURTON'S WINTER HOSIERY for
 Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, continues to supersede all
 others in texture, wear, and comfort; every size, colour, and quality
 in Socks, Stockings, Drawers, and Under Waistcoats, with long and
 half-sleeves, to be obtained only at Wm. Churton and Sons' old-
 established Family Hosiery, Shirt, Collar, Glove, and Ladies' Ready-made
 Linen, India and Wedding Outfitting Warehouses.
 The GOLDEN FLEECE, 91 and 92, Oxford-street, London.
 N.B. Welsh, Saxony, and Printed Flannels in great variety.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked
 Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards; well worth the
 attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY,
 SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years.
 Carriage paid upon amounts above 45s.

RAMSGATE.—HENRY SYRETT has to
 offer, at very little more than Half Price, several Thousand
 Pounds' worth of rich Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Dresses, and Family
 Linens.

RAMSGATE.—New Wool-dyed Fast Black
 TWILL, for Family Mourning. It is very inexpensive, and is
 in every respect the most perfect texture yet introduced. Patterns
 sent free by post.—HENRY SYRETT, 23, Harbour-street, Ramsgate.

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS
 are strongly recommended to those who wish to combine
 elegance with comfort. To be had only of W. H. BATSON
 and CO., 1, Moorgate-street, Regent-street. Depot for the Eider-Down
 Quilts and Patent Spring Pillows.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—French Black
 or White Satin Shoes, 3s. 6d.; Bronze ditto, 2s. 9d., at HEATH'S
 (late foreman to Marshall's), 25, High-street, Marylebone, W. (one
 door south of Weymouth-street). N.B. All articles equally moderate.

YAPES' LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS,
 in five different thicknesses, suitable for all seasons.—209,
 Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, London.

CHRISTENING ROBE, for PRESENTS,
 21 Guineas.
 Babies' Cloak, 1 Guinea.
 53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition).
 Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES,
 21 Guineas.
 Baskets to match, One Guinea.
 53, Baker-street.
 Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

MARRIAGE OUTFITS, Complete.
 Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
 White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
 Real Balmorigan Hosiery.
 53, Baker-street.
 Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS,
 Chamois Leather, with black feet.
 53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition).
 W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

LINSEY-WOOLSEY RIDING HABITS
 For Little Girls, 2½ Guineas.
 Ladies' Riding Habits, 5s. to 8 Guineas.
 53, Baker-street.
 W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

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TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTERS.—BY CHARLES H. BENNETT.



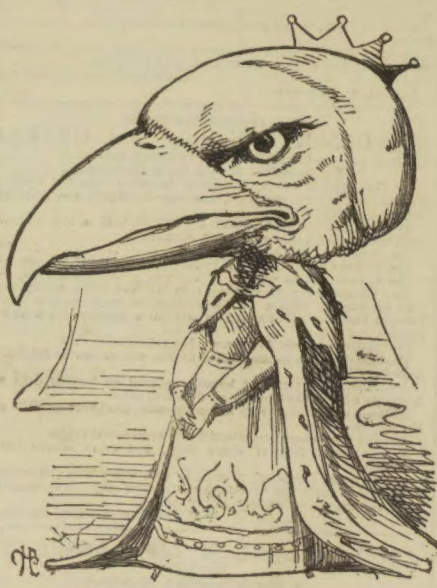
SIR H. IPPO. POTAMUS.

1. Why is a hippopotamus like a badly-drained hotel?



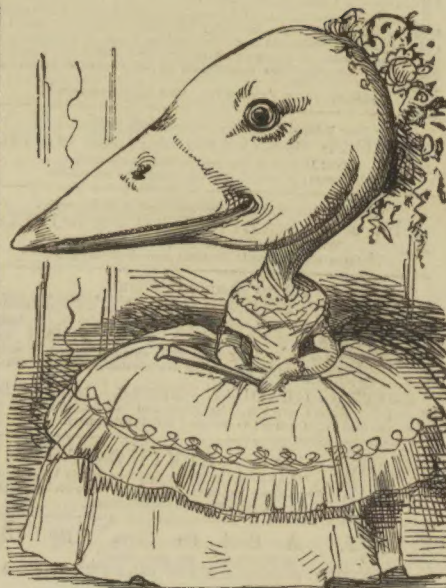
KING LION.

2. Why is a guillotined lion like the man who has not paid his water-rate?



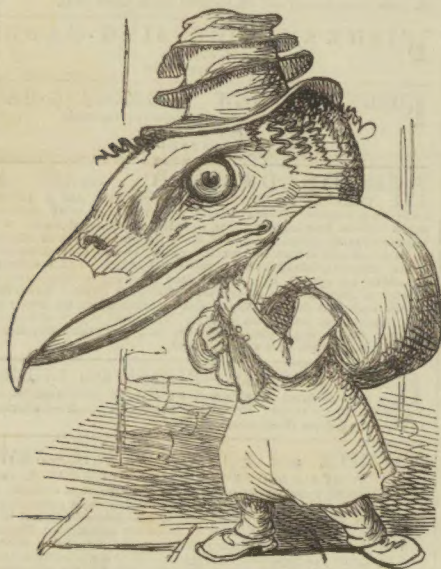
QUEEN EAGLE.

3. What letter of the alphabet would make this bird a Queen?



LADY GOOSE.

4. Why is this goose likely to dine with Mr. Jardine?



IKE VULTURE.

5. Why would two vultures measure a quart?



DON KEY.

6. Why is this a very remarkable animal?



MISS JENNY WREN.

7. If the proprietor of a certain restaurant was a dwarf, why would he be like the above lady?



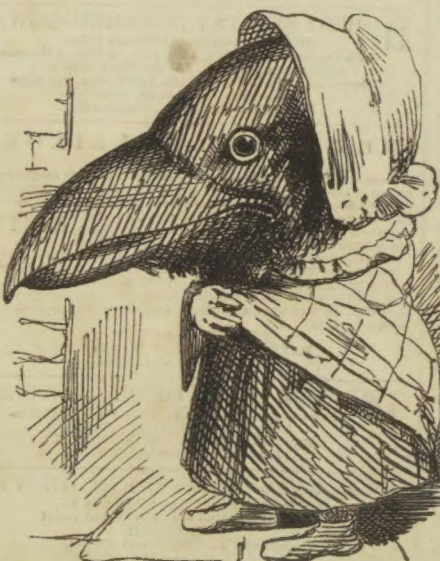
DOWAGER LADY TABBY.

8. When is a cat not a good cat?



JACK WOLF.

9. Why is garotting a Life-Guardsman like a little bird?



MRS. RAVEN.

10. Why should ravens die young?



MR. FISH.

11. Why is this gentleman doing wrong?



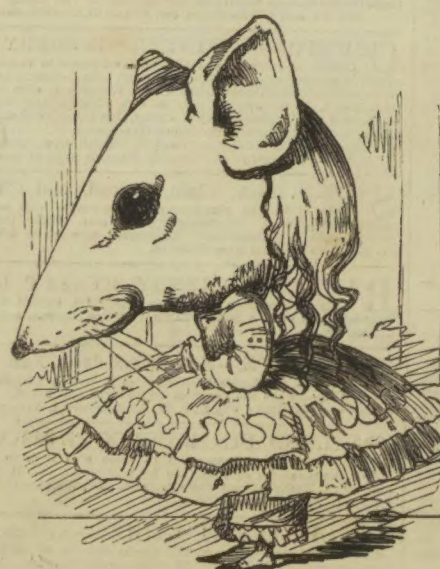
OLD MRS. PARROT.

12. What species of parrot represents a squint with both eyes?



MASTER MONKEY.

13. Why is this animal not a Roman Catholic priest?



MISS MOUSE.

14. What animal would you engage as hall porter?



OLD SHARK.

15. Why is a shark after a ship like an Irish mourner?



MISS CROCODILE.

16. Why is a man who tumbles from the upper boxes into the dress circle like this lady?